# SUPPLEMENT TO
# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881.

## THE BRITISH DEFEAT BY THE BOERS AND DEATH OF SIR G. COLLEY.

THE following are the telegrams of the *Standard's* Special Correspondent in the Transvaal :—

### BEFORE THE DISASTER.

PROSPECT HILL, Feb. 26.

The 83rd Regiment are expected to reach Newcastle on Wednesday next.

The head-quarters of the 97th arrive there to-day ; the remainder of the regiment is guarding the line of road, strong bodies being left at Ingagane and Biggarsberg.

The Inniskillings are coming up but slowly. Their English horses, having been greatly weakened by their voyage, are able only to perform very short daily marches.

The 15th Hussars are in splendid order, their Cape horses being now fairly trained.

Our scouts on the Buffalo River were to-day again fired upon by the enemy.

Despatches from Pretoria, bearing date January 31, show that in the chief town of the Transvaal the British have obtained a complete ascendancy over the enemy.

The civilians give their most cordial aid in every respect to the military, and the arrangements of all kinds for defence are excellent. The post may be considered as absolutely secure from any attack that the enemy may make upon it.

At Potchefstroom a great success was gained upon the occasion of the last attack by the Boers.

In anticipation of the point which they would choose for the attack a mine had been prepared. This was fired with great effect, and the troops, taking advantage of the confusion, sallied out and completed the rout of the enemy. Upwards of sixty Boers were killed. It is not expected that the enemy will venture upon another assault.

Throughout the whole of the Transvaal the troops have proved that the Boers have no chance whatever with us on anything like equal terms. They have not succeeded in wresting one of the numerous scattered posts from our hands.

The troops here who have already been engaged, so far from being unfavourably affected by their past reverses, are eager for the time to come, when they may have an opportunity of wiping out their defeats.

The enemy's parties who have been showing themselves in the neighbourhood of the Camp have returned to Laing's Nek.

### SIR G. COLLEY'S OBJECT.

An expedition, consisting of three companies of the 92nd, two of the 60th, with the Naval Brigade, will start to-night with a view of effecting the surprise of a laager on the hills on the right of the enemy's position.

It is from this laager that considerable parties have lately issued for the purpose of annoying our pickets and threatening our communications.

A successful surprise of this position will, it is hoped, intimidate the enemy, and prevent him from dominating the country to the flanks and rear of our position.

A Company of Highlanders, under Major Fraser of the Intelligence Department, have just returned from driving in the enemy from a hill above the Buffalo, from which our pickets were fired upon this morning.

They opened fire on the enemy at a thousand yards' range, and the Boers fell back to their lines.

The enemy are now carefully watching all the fords of the Buffalo, having apparently become aware of the weakness of their left flank.

Every day their working parties on the Nek, four miles distant, are visible from the camp.

The slightest movement of any body of troops causes the Boers to swarm over their position like ants, but it is impossible to venture upon any approximate estimate of their number. A Kaffir has brought in word that they are seven thousand strong, but natives are not to be trusted as to numbers. The general opinion here is that there are four thousand Boers in front of us, though some estimate their force at only half that strength.

Their great superiority in mounted men enable them to hold all the open country and to watch our every movement. A party of two hundred now occupy a position three miles on our right front across the River. It is possible that an attempt will be made to surprise them by a night attack.

SUNDAY MORNING, 9-30.

General Colley accompanied the force which started last night. They have worked their way along the hills, and have occupied a ridge commanding the whole line of the enemy's position.

This point had been left unguarded by them and its acquisition is of the highest importance to us.

The Boers are now alive to their danger, are showing in force, and keeping up a heavy fire.

Our position is advantageous, and, so far, we have suffered from no casualties, while our rifles have brought down many of the enemy.

The Gatling gun will soon be up in position.

If we can maintain the ground we have taken the Boer lines will be rendered completely untenable.

So far the operation is a great success.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DISASTER.

PROSPECT HILL, Feb. 28, 6-30 a.m.

Eight p.m., Sunday.—I have just returned to camp having escaped almost by a miracle from the fate which has befallen a great portion of the force which left the camp last night.

The strength of the column amounted to about six hundred, all told, belonging to the 58th, 60th, 92d, and Naval Brigade.

The night was dark, and the march, across an unknown country, toilsome in the extreme. We first made our way over the comparatively level ground to the foot of the main range of hills, but there our difficulties began.

In many cases the ascents were absolutely precipitous, and wherever there was footing for them huge boulders and loose stones, which rolled down when touched, covered the ground. When after immense labour and no slight danger, we reached the top, it was only to find that after a short time we had to descend again. Our native guide kept steadily forward ; had it not been for him we should never have reached our destination.

The task would have been exhausting for an unencumbered man, but to troops carrying their arms eighty rounds of ammunition, water bottles, and three days' provision, it was painful in the extreme.

Daylight was breaking when we approached the hill which was the object of our expedition. We had started at ten o'clock, and had been more than six hours in accomplishing a distance which, as the crow flies, was little over four miles. We had, of course, made a great detour, so as to reach the position from its rear, and so avoid giving the alarm to any outlying posts the Boers might have thrown out in front of their line of position.

At a commanding point of the hill we left two hundred of our force to keep open our communication with the camp. They were ordered to set about entrenching themselves at once.

When we gained the summit of the eminence we looked down upon the long line of Boer entrenchments, stretching from a point immediately below us to the Buffalo River.

So far our success had been complete. It was clear that our occupation of the hill rendered the Boer position absolutely untenable, as we took their whole entrenchments in reverse.

Our own camp, although four miles away, looked quite close, for we were at an elevation of two thousand five hundred feet above it.

The enemy's principal laager was about two thousand yards away.

The position we had secured was undoubtedly one of immense natural strength. On the summit was a plateau, so that all the troops not actually engaged in repelling assaults could lie down perfectly secure from fire from below.

For an hour the greater part of the troops rested, a portion, however, helping the sailors, who had not, so far, been able to get the Gatling gun up the hill.

At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines, but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out towards the hill, upon which they evidently intended to take their stand.

As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them, and our presence was for the first time discovered.

The sound of our guns was heard at the Dutch laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic.

In place of a few scattered figures, there appeared on the scene swarms of men rushing hither and thither, some to their horses, others to the waggons, and the work of inspanning the oxen and preparing for an instant retreat began at once.

When the first panic abated it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command.

The greater portion of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us, but the work of preparing for a retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued until all the waggons were inspanned and ready to move away ; some, indeed, at once began to withdraw.

At about seven o'clock the Boers opened fire, and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident, and I do not think that the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to any one.

From seven to eleven the Boers lying all round the hill maintained a constant fire. Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying, were hit by almost every shot.

Opposed to such shooting as this, there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed to take an occasional shot ; and, accurate as was the enemy's shooting, up to eleven o'clock we had but five casualties.

Commander Romilly was dangerously wounded as he was standing close to General Colley ; he was struck by a ball fired from a long distance, as he was out of the line of fire from the Boers below. Four of the 92nd were slightly wounded.

Twenty men of this regiment, under Lieutenant Hamilton, held the point which was most threatened by the Boers. Nothing could exceed the steadiness of these Highlanders. They kept well under cover, and, although they fired but seldom, they killed eight or ten of the Boers who showed themselves from behind cover.

So far, our position appeared perfectly safe. The Boers had, indeed, got between us and the camp ; but we had three days' provisions, and could hold out until the reinforcements came up. Our casualties were, with the exception of that of Commander Romily, few and unimportant, and all were perfectly confident of the result.

From eleven to twelve the enemy's fire continued as hot but as harmless as before ; between twelve and one it slackened, and it seemed as if the Boers were drawing off.

This, however, was not the case. The enemy had been, as we afterwards learned, very strongly reinforcing his fighting line, in preparation for an assault ; and shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which the firing had all along been heaviest.

A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy.

Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position.

This position may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad.

Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin, and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants.

The Boers with shouts of triumph swarmed up the sides of the hill and made several desperate attempts to carry the possition with a rush ; each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet.

After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the *melee*, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets.

The troops did their duty well and steadily, and trying as was the occasion, fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers.

At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and where the numbers of the defenders were comparatively small.

They burst through the defenders, poured in over the edge of the basin, and our position was lost.

The main line of our defenders, their flank turned, and taken in reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavour to form and rally, but it was useless.

With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush with the Boers close behind : the roar of fire, the whistling of the bullets, the yells of the enemy, made up a din which seemed infernal All round, men were falling ; there was no resistance, no halt—it was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled on, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

Upon trying to rise I was taken prisoner, and led away. On the hill I found the body of General Colley shot through the head. I also saw Captain Singleton, of the 92d, severely wounded ; Lieutenant Hamilton, 92nd, slightly ; Dr. Lanton, severely ; Captain Morris, severely ; and Millar, also severely. Captain Maude was killed ; Lieutenant Macdonald, of the 92d, was a prisoner.

What others were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners I cannot as yet say, but fear that our loss both in officers and men is very severe.

Many are still missing, but probably some may turn up during the night, having hid themselves in the brushwood on the hills till the darkness fell.

After a conversation with the Boer General I induced him to grant me a pass to come into the camp and bring out succour for the wounded. They were lying thickly both on the plateau and everywhere on the descent of the hill.

The Boers were very civil. They took, it was true, a few articles I had about me ; but no troops in the world could, on the whole, have behaved better as victors.

Talking with me they ascribed their victories not to their arms or bravery, but to the righteousness of their cause.

As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried by sheer fighting a position which the General himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done—so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril.

Up to the moment when they made this rush they had effected no progress whatever ; a few only of our men had been engaged ; the casualties were trifling in the extreme. A few minutes later they held the crest of the hill, and our men were defending the natural basin in which they had been lying in apparent security.

It cannot be denied that the capture of Majuba Hill is an exploit of which any troops in the world might be proud.

### AFTER THE FIGHT

PROSPECT HILL, Feb. 28, 8-10 a. m.

Contrary to our hopes, very few men or officers have come in during the night. Many must be scattered over the country, but are probably still in hiding. This morning ten have arrived, dropping in by twos and threes.

I am on the point of returning to the Boers' camp, as I was only released on parole, to carry a permission from their General for medical assistance to be sent to our wounded.

I hope, on my arrival at their camp, to obtain definite information as to the killed and wounded, and to be able to telegraph the same to you, even if not permitted myself to return.

Last night there was heavy rain, and the weather was cold. Some of the wounded were carried in to a farmhouse near the foot of the hill ; but the majority remained exposed to the weather, and must have suffered greatly.

Of the General's Staff, Fraser, Macgregor, and Stewart are, so far, missing. I saw the latter after the retreat commenced, and trust that he will prove to have got off unhurt.

I have little to add to the description of the fight. I believe that if, after the Boers had made their rush, the men had trusted to the bayonet alone, instead of running in order to give themselves time to load, they could have driven the enemy back over the top of the hill.

When they once began to run no one could stop to take aim, as their comrades were in their way, and any who paused would have been knocked down by the rush. Had all, when the Boers burst through, trusted only to the bayonet, their chance would have been far better than it was.

The 92nd, who formed the front line where the main attack was, stood coolly at first, obeyed their officers, and fired steadily, until they were thrown into confusion by the flight of the men at the flank —the 58th and the Naval Brigade—where the enemy broke through.

On the other side of the plateau was excellent cover, with open ground in front, and a stand might have been here made, but the men were too much out of hand to be rallied, and all went down the hill in confusion.

During the advance of the enemy our men hardly caught sight of a single Boer. They crept through the grass, taking advantage of every stone, and every inequality of the ground.

When driven back by our fire at one point, they would work round unperceived to another, and thence open with heavy volleys upon us, themselves being all the time invisible.

One of our great sources of weakness was in the mixed composition of the force. The three hundred and fifty men upon the hill belonged to four different corps, and did not work easily and steadily together, as they would have done had they belonged to the same regiment, and had been accustomed to work together and rely upon each other.

After the Boers had rushed in I saw groups of the Highlanders standing together and making a firm resistance until all was clearly lost.

The position, too, was too extended to be held with the force at the General's command, and as no close attack was anticipated, the troops certainly were not posted in a proper manner for opposing the assault when it was made.

The position was, in fact, carried by surprise.

Besides the wounded, some fifty men and officers are prisoners in the Boers' hands.

One lesson unmistakeably taught by the fight of yesterday is that it is worse than useless to attempt to fight the Boers with numerically inferior forces.

In such warfare as this, they are, man for man, equal, and more than equal, to our own. They are as courageous, are infinitely better shots, and are marvellously skilled in taking advantage of cover. Their coolness under fire is perfect, and while fighting individually, all work in concert and in obedience to orders.

They openly express their contempt for our infantry, but fear our cavalry and artillery.

The Companies of the 60th which were left posted at a commanding point on the hills to keep open our communication with the camp, were withdrawn under cover of the artillery fire of the camp. The Boers attacked them on the way, but the 60th repulsed them in a spirited manner, and came into camp with scarcely any loss.

All available troops at Newcastle are at once coming on here, and Sir E. Wood is expected on Wednesday.

The doctors, with a fatigue party of a hundred men, are on the field, under flag of truce, attending to the wounded.

After the action was over I heard the Boers shouting to our men to come out from the brushwood, and no harm would be done to them. The prisoners now in their hands are those who obeyed the summons, as very few were captured on the hill itself.

It was impossible for me to estimate with any great accuracy the number of Boers moving about after the action. But there were certainly not more than five hundred upon the top of the hill, and, perhaps, as many more on the slopes.

I had no means of arriving at an estimate of their loss before leaving their camp yesterday, but owing to their care in keeping under cover it must have been comparatively small.

I should estimate ours at a hundred and seventy or eighty, not including prisoners.

Major Hay, of the 92nd, has come in wounded.

### VISIT TO THE BOER CAMPS AND INTERVIEW WITH JOUBERT.

6-5 p.m.

I have just returned from the Boer camp.

When there I had an interview with Mr. Joubert, with whom I conversed for some time.

He complained of General Colley having undertaken the movement of yesterday, bringing on a battle. Peace negotiations were proceeding, and he did not therefore look for a hostile movement.

I pointed out that firing had been going on daily, that our pickets were continually shot at, and some had been killed. I did not see, therefore, that any complaint could be validly made as to the movement of our troops.

Joubert then went on to say that the Transvaal was prepared to treat for peace, but that this could only be made on the basis of liberty.

He asked me to tell the people of England that he was sure that they and their Ministers meant to do what was right and just, but that the English officials and army commanders worked for their own ends and willfully misrepresented facts. Hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by the feeling that it was hopeless to look for justice. England was fighting now for honour and for domination ; the Boers for liberty, for which they were prepared to die. The God of Battles was with them ; their total loss in the capture of the strong position of Majuba and the rout of the British troops was, he said, only one killed and five wounded.

Joubert also said that the people of the Transvaal were quite prepared to accept a scheme of African Confederation, provided that they were left entirely to themselves. Upon this matter he said that he had also been misrepresented.

I told the Boer leader that I would transmit his message to England. The statement as to the Boer loss appears, I must own, scarcely credible.

With Joubert was an Irish renegade, who appeared to be his chief adviser. This person was very offensive and abusive, while all the Dutch were very civil.

I found that in the Dutch camp were fifty unwounded prisoners and seven officers.

The number of killed is now ascertained to be about eighty, the wounded about a hundred. The list is not entirely made up, but it will not differ very widely from these figures. The unwounded prisoners and the missing must be added to the total loss suffered by our force.

### BURIAL OF SIR G. COLLEY.

PROSPECT HILL, Mar. 1.

A party went out this morning to Laing's Nek with a letter from Colonel Bond asking the Commander of the Boers to restore the body of General Colley, notification having already been received that the request, when formally made, would be complied with.

The body was brought into camp this afternoon, and afterwards buried, with all military honours.

The number of those marked as "missing" is decreasing. The burying party have discovered a few more dead and wounded among the bushes, and two or three stragglers have come into camp, having on their retreat lost their way among the hills.

Great satisfaction was felt at the arrival of Major Fraser, R.A. He had been forty-eight hours without food, had wandered quite in the wrong direction, and had finally made his way unnoticed through the Boers' lines.

It is said that Colonel Stewart, after similar wanderings, has fallen into the hands of the Boers and is now a prisoner. I cannot confirm this report, but give it as a rumour only.

The Boers mixed freely with our burying parties. They insist that their casualties only amounted to the total mentioned to me by Joubert yesterday.

It appears incredible to those who were in the fight, that with such a tremendous fire as was kept up during the final attack by the Boers, only one man of the enemy should be killed.

No one will admit the possibility of the utter defeat of so many British troops without their adversaries having suffered ; but the Boers' statements are so far borne out by the fact that the burying parties have not found among the bushes a single dead or wounded Boer.

It is bitterly mortifying to the brave men who fought on Sunday to acknowledge, but even if the Boer statements be not accepted as correct, there can now be little doubt that the loss of the enemy was small indeed as compared with our own.

This morning our prisoners in the hands of the Boers were sent off to Heidelburg. They are well treated and fed.

There has been great difficulty in bringing our wounded into camp, owing to the height and extreme steepness of the hill. Even this morning there were still some lying on the plateau. They have, however, had every attention that it was possible to pay them under the circumstances.

The position is at present very strongly held by the Boers, who are now fully awake to its great importance.

General Wood is now at Escourt, superintending the advance of the reinforcements. He is expected at Newcastle to-morrow or next day.

No reinforcements have, so far, come up here from Newcastle. There is no probability of the Boers making an attack upon us here, for they hold our artillery in great respect.

### IMPRESSIONS OF THE BATTLE.

PROSPECT HILL, March 2.

I have now had an opportunity of talking over the fight with many of those who returned unhurt, and with the wounded.

I find that the account I send you is in accordance with the general impression of those who went through that terrible ten minutes after the crest of the hill was lost.

The main body of troops in the hollow were too far away from the men outlying round the edge of the crest to aid them when the all important moment came.

The men of the first line were lying ten paces apart, too far for them to give confidence to each other when the Boers pressed closely up. The supports ordered out from the main body did not come up promptly, and had not taken their place in the front line when the enemy appeared on the crest of the hill.

Then, instead of dashing forward and trying to drive them back before the position was irrevocably lost, they fell back on the main body.

After this our men in the depression were the centre of a circle of fire. They did not see a foe but simply blazed away over the edge, many were shot as they lifted their heads to fire. Then the Boers gathered in a mass unobserved, made a rush at a weakly-guarded point, and all was over save flight.

The general remark is that our men seemed absolutely bewildered with the suddeness of the whole affair. As to the faultiness of the arrangements for defence there is but one opinion.

General Wood is busy hurrying up reinforcements.

Although it is improbable in the extreme that any attack will be made upon us here, the troops have to-day been kept busy working at entrenchments, for the Boers have proved themselves such formidable opponents that it is felt that nothing should be left to chance.

### ARRIVAL OF SIR E. WOOD.

March 3.

General Wood arrived here to-day, to the immense satisfaction of every one.

The 83d and the Inniskillings have reached Biggarsberg, and will be here shortly.

We have received news from home of the amount of reinforcements ordered out, and the general impression is that they will be amply sufficient for all purposes.

Our temporary occupation of the Majuba Mountain enabled us to obtain a far better knowledge of the enemy's position on the Nek than we have hitherto had, and all agree that that position is not so formidable as had been supposed.

Up to the present time we have acted against the enemy with small detachments only, in which the benefits of drill and discipline were to some extent lost, but all officers here consider that if Laing's Nek is determinately attacked by a force of three or four thousand men it will inevitably fall.

The feeling among the troops is unanimous that upon the next occasion we must close upon the enemy with the bayonet at all hazards, as at long distances their individual excellence of shooting renders them more than a match for us.

A perfect chain of earthworks has been thrown up round the camp, which is now secure against any eventuality.

The arrival of General Wood has inspired the troops with great confidence. The Boers also avowedly fear his enterprise. They constantly inquire as to his whereabouts, and the reputation which he gained during the Zulu war, in which he had a corps of Boers fighting under him, evidently has a great effect on their minds.

It is computed that of the men who remained on the hill until the last, in the late fight, not more than one in four escaped. Only eighteen out of one hundred and twenty Highlanders returned to camp.

Aylward, the renegade Irishman, acts as Joubert's Military Secretary.

### LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following telegram from the Officer Commanding at Mount Prospect was received at the War Office on March 1 :—

MOUNT PROSPECT, March 2, 1881, 12-40 p.m.

Numbers of troops engaged in action of 27th ultimo—35 officers, 693 men.

Casualties : Officers—killed, 3 ; wounded, 9 ; prisoners, 7 ; missing, 1.

Non-commissioned officers and men—Killed, 82 ; wounded, 122 ; prisoners, 50 ; missing, but believed to be wounded, not yet brought to camp, 12.

The following telegram was received on March 1 at the War Office from the Assistant Adjutant-General at Pietermaritzburg, dated 28th Feb., 7-50 p.m. :—

Officer commanding troops, Mount Prospect, reports following casualties among officers in action yesterday :—Killed,—Major-General Sir G. Pomeroy Colley ; Captain Hon. C. Maude, attached to 58th Regiment. Wounded.—58th Regiment, Captain Morris, Second Lieutenant Hill, Second Lieutenant Lucy, slightly ; 92nd Regiment, Major Hay, Captain Singleton, Lieutenant Hamilton ; 94th Regiment, Captain Anton ; H.M.S. Boadicea, Commander Romilly, dangerously. Prisoners, wounded :—94th Regiment, Second Lieutenant Miller. Not wounded.—58th Regiment, Captain Hornby ; 92nd Regiment, Captain McGregor, Lieutenant Wright, Second Lieutenants Macdonald and Staunton. Missing.—Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart,* 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Major Fraser,† R.E. ; Lieutenant Trower,§ H.M.S. Boadicea.

* Since reported a prisoner unwounded.
† Since reported as returned to camp unwounded.
§ Since reported dead.

In the House of Commons on March 1st., in reply to Colonel Stanley, Mr. Childers read two telegrams received at the War Office during the day. The first was from Sir E. Wood, and stated that "he hoped the loss was exaggerated in the first news ; the road to Newcastle was open ; Fraser, of the Royal Engineers, walked into Camp Prospect at 4-0 a.m." The second, from the commanding officer lower down, reported that "Fraser arrived that morning, not wounded ; Surgeon-Major Cornish, wounded ; Surgeon Lanyon and Lieutenant Chard, R. N., dead. No news of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart."

Mr. Childers afterwards read the telegram from the officer commanding at Mount Prospect already given, and a second telegram dated Mount Prospect, two o'clock yesterday afternoon, as follows :—"Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart is a prisoner, not wounded ; SurgeonMajor Cornish died this day."

## M. JOUBERT'S MILITARY SECRETARY.

MR. ALFRED AYLWARD, who was seen by our correspondent when he visited the Boer camp and who appears to be acting as an adviser of General Joubert, is an Irishman, and was for some time connected with Stephens, the late Fenian headcentre.

A correspondent of ours who was in Natal after the Zulu war made the acquaintance of Mr. Aylward who told him the story of how he had severed his connexion with the Fenian movement in Ireland. It appears, according to Mr. Aylward's account, that at a meeting of the Central Committee at which Stephens presided and at which he was present, it was decided to assassinate the late Lord Mayo, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he passed out of the Lower Castle Yard in Dublin, on his way to the Chief Secretary's lodge, and also to attack Chester Castle for the purpose of procuring arms. These plans, Mr. Aylward told our correspondent, he disapproved of, as he thought the time was inopportune both for assassination and for open revolt, and he informed the committee that if they resolved to carry out their design of murdering Lord Mayo, he should inform him of his danger. This, Mr. Aylward stated he did, and he told our correspondent that he sent a note to Lord Mayo telling him not to pass through the Lower Castle Yard that evening but to go home another way. That night Mr. Aylward was shot by a Fenian as an informer, and was taken to hospital wounded in two places. The letter he had written was sent to the police, and it was discovered by them who the writer was. When he recovered from his wounds he was placed under police protection, and told our correspondent that he received and accepted the offer of money from the secret service funds on the condition of his consenting to leave the country. Mr. Aylward left Ireland and proceeded to South Africa. He was for some time at the Diamond Fields. Mr. Aylward has been long known in Africa as a strong sympathizer with the Dutch cause, and when in 1876 the Boers, being at war with Cecocoeni, were in want of officers to lead their volunteers corps, Mr. Aylward offered his services, which were readily accepted. At the fight at Mahera Kloof he was serving with the Lydenberg Volunteer Corps, and on the death of its captain, Mr. Von Steitenron, he succeeded to the command. Mr. Alyward is the author of a work entitled "The Transvaal of To-day," which he dedicates to the "Royal Engineers, as a token of his appreciation of their South African services," and in which he gives a graphic sketch of recent Boer wars and of the habits and manners of the people. Mr. Aylward was up to quite recently editor of the *Natal Witness*, a journal published at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal.—*Times.*

## OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

GENERAL COLLEY'S defeat, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is a very serious matter, not only in itself but in its consequences ; which, at the best, must be bad. And it would be stupid to make believe that it was not as completed and (so to speak) as well deserved a beating as was ever inflicted on an English commander. As to the motives which impelled the unhappy soldier to venture on such an enterprise, we have nothing to say. They may have been the best of motives, and altogether unmixed with any considerations which a careful general should have rejected. But it is as clear as anything can be that, either in rashness or in ignorance equally deplorable and to be condemned, he placed his little force in a trap from which he could not extricate it ; that the mistake was instantly detected by the enemy, farmer-led or soldier-led ; and that within a few hours he was cut off from his camp by outnumbering foes, who found in the surroundings of his position an easy means of creeping up to him and destroying him. It is grievous to think that after two mistakes of precisely similar character—mistakes immediately punished by a grave accumulation of difficulty and distress of all kinds—a well-trained English general of considerable experience should blunder a third time. When the news of the first defeat came, and when the news of the second and yet worse defeat came, we flattered ourselves that any rate no such blunder was likely to be made again. Here is a third ; and it is the most unfortunate of all. What the full extent of the misfortune may be we have still to learn ; for we do not know yet what effect the rout of Majuba Hill may have upon Dutch sympathisers in the Free State and amongst our own people. It may be little—it may be great ; that remains to be seen. More troops are to go out, of course ; and Sir Frederick Roberts is to go with them. And no doubt it is wise to despatch without delay a soldier of his experience ; for though Sir Evelyn Wood is probably as capable a man for the work as any to be found in the British army, he appears to be the only soldier out there who can be thoroughly depended on. We confess to some regret that he is not to take and keep supreme command ; he is capable of it, and he deserves it ; but he himself will probably welcome the appearance of a general like Sir Frederick Roberts—circumstances being what they are.

The *Standard* thinks the operation was excellently conceived, but it seems to have been attempted with an altogether insufficient force. With their flank turn the Boers had before them only the alternative of recapturing the hill or of retreating from the position which they had believed impregnable. Under these circumstances Sir George Colley must have foreseen that they would probably make a desperate attempt to carry the position. Therefore the British general should have been prepared for a desperate assault an assault renewed again and again, and, however assured an officer may be of the valour of his troops, it is a well-nigh desperate attempt to lead six hundred to a point where they will, without hope of succour, be exposed to the attack of four thousand. Those who know the English character will be aware that so far from rendering it more probable that the Boers will eventually gain what they are fighting for, this disaster will produce the very opposite effect. Hitherto it has been with impatience, and with an uneasy sense of shame, that Englishmen have heard that their Government were negotiating on equal terms with victorious and defiant rebels. That is all at an end now. There can be no more talk of terms or of conditions until a victorious British general at Pretoria publishes the terms which will be granted to such of the defeated insurgents as shall come in and sue for pardon. There is more to be done than to settle terms with the Boers. The stigma of defeat must be wiped out, and the honour of the British arms triumphantly vindicated.

The *Daily News* speaks of a brilliant and successful movement by Sir George Colley, being one of those oversights which it is customary to call accidents, changed into a disastrous defeat. The position was one in which it became incumbent on Sir George Colley to make a decided move. As will be seen, it is stated to have been ascertained on "good authority" that the Boers at Laing's Nek have been largely reinforced from the Free State. How far Sir George Colley's manœuvre, if successful, would have altered the position of affairs, is easy to be seen. The Boers would have retreated from the position they had taken such pains to fortify, that position would immediately have been occupied by our troops, and the Transvaal territory would probably have been in a few days entered in force without that desperate resistance which was anticipated. It is not improbable, indeed, that the effect of this would have been the speedy conclusion of peace by the Boers yielding to superior force and laying down their arms. All such prospect as this is for the moment at an end. Peace seems to have been rendered more impossible than ever. The Boers will certainly not prove more tractable than before, while concession from our side has been rendered tenfold more difficult. The situation was gloomy enough before. It has now become almost desperate.

## AFGHAN HONOURS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, February 22.

The Queen has given orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lt.-Gen. Robt. Onesiphorus Bright, C. B.
Major-Gen. John Ross, C. B.
Major-Gen. James Hills, C. B., V. C.
Major-Gen. Robert Phayre, C. B., Bom. S. C.
Col. (having local rank of Major-Gen) Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C. B., V. C. Ben. S. C.
Col. Chas. Hen. Palliser, C. B., Ben. S. C.
Col. Charles John Stanley Gough, C. B., V. C., Ben. Cav.
Col. Thomas Durand Baker, C. B., 18th Regt.
Col. Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., Beng. S. C.
Col. Hugh Henry Gough, C. B., V. C., Ben. S. C.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Col. John Louis Nation, Bengal S.C.
Col. Wm. Anthony Gib, Madras S.C.
Col. Francis Dawson, Madras S.C.
Col. Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, Bombay Inf.
Col. Thomas Edward Gordon, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.
Col. Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps.
Col. Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps.
Col. Alured Clarke Johnson, R.A.
Col. Robert John Hughes, half-pay, late 63rd Regt.
Col. Chas. Thos. Heathcote, Bom. S.C.
Col. Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps.
Col. Francis Booth Norman, Ben. S.C.
Col. Oriel Viveash Tanner, Bombay S.C.
Col. Charles Acton, 51st Regt.
Col. Henry Manley Wemyss, Ben. S.C.
Col. Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, R.A.
Col. David Limond, Royal Engineers.
Col. Thomas Rowland, 5th Regt.
Lt.-Col. John Hudson, Bengal S C.
Lt.-Col. Hy. St. Geo. Tucker, Ben. Inf.
Lt.-Col. William Hichens, Royal Eng.
Lt.-Col. Mark Hy. Heathcote, Ben. S. C.
Lt-Col. Geo. Hubert Parker, 92nd Regt.
Lt-Col. John Fryer, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lt-Col. Chas. Benj. Knowles, 67th Regt.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Tanner, 8th Regt.
Lieut.-Col. Cunliffe Martin, Ben. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. John Hills, Royal Eng.
Lieut.-Col. Robt. Cunliffe Low, Ben. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. William Daunt, 9th Regt.
Lt.-Col. John James Boswell, Ben. S.C.
Lt.-Col. Geo. Rennie Manderson, R.A.
Lt.-Col. Gerald Noel Money, Ben. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, Ben. Inf.
Lt.-Col. Chas Smith Maclean, Ben. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Collett, Ben. S.C.
Lieut.-Col. Alfred Fitz Hugh, Ben. S.C.
Lt.-Col. Edwd. Francis Chapman, R.A.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Battye, Ben. S.C.
Major George Stewart White, 92nd Regt.
Major Alex. Robert Badcock, Ben. S.C.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. Annesley Chas. Castriot De Renzy, Bengal Army.
Dep. Surg.-Gen. Stephen Chapman Townshend, Bengal Army.
Dep. Surg.-Genl. Henry Bolton Hussard.
Brig-Surg. James Arthur Hanbury, M.B.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order viz :—

Najor Edward George Godolphin Hastings, Bengal Cav., late Political Officer at Kabul, and Chief Political Officer with Sir Frederick Roberts's Field Force on march from Kabul to Kandahar.

INDIA OFFICE, February 22.

The Queen has nominated and appointed the following to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

Lieut.-James Johnstone, Bengal Inf., Deputy Comsr., Assam, and Political Agent, Munipur.
Major Montague Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps, late Political Officer in Afghanistan.
Capt. Henry Wylie, Bengal Inf., Assistant Political Agent, Biluchistan.
Lieut.-Col William Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps, ate Political Officer in Afghanistan.
Henry M. Durand, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Dept. of the Government of India, on political duty, in 1879, with Kabul Field Force.

WAR OFFICE, March 1.

BREVET.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned officers, in recognition of their services during the late Afghan campaigns, and also in the operations against the Naga Hill tribes (1879-80). Dated March 2, 1881 :—

To be Lieut.-Colonels.

Maj. Sir John Wm. Cambell, Bt., R.A.
Major William Henry Bell Kingsley, 67th Foot.
Major William Robert Craster, R.A.
Major George Scott Hills, R.E.
Major George Stewart White, 92nd Foot.
Capt. and Brevet Major Charles John Burnett, 15th Foot.
Major Wm. Burvill Holmes, R. E.
Major Henry De Grey Warter, R.A.
Major John Haughton, R. A.
Major Hugh Pearce Pearson, 12th Foot.
Major Charles Alfred Gorham, R.A.
Major Francis Wm. Boileau, Ben. S.C.
Major James Lawson, 59th Foot.
Major Alex. Graham Owen, Ben. S.C.
Major Ross Thompson, R.E.
Major John Claudius Auchinleck, R.A.
Major Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Ben. S.C.
Major Frederick Lance, Ben. S.C.
Major Clement James Griffiths, Ben. S.C.
Major Charles Hayter, Mad. S.C.
Major Frederick Hammond, Ben. S.C.
Major George Corrie Bird, Mad. S.C.
Major John Arthur Tillard, R.A.
Capt. and Brevet Major Henry Montagu Buller, Ben. Cav.
Major Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, Ben. S.C.
Major Henry March Pratt, Ben. S. C.
Major James Calder Stuart, B. S. C.
Major Eustace Beaumont Burnaby, 51st Foot.
Major William Gerard Byron, 60th Foot.
Major Edward Geo. Godolphin Hastings, Ben. Cav.
Major Chas. Rd. Pennington, Ben. S. C.
Major Wm. John Frampton, 59th Foot.
Major Walter Coningham, Mad. S. C.
Major Horace Moule Evans, Ben. S. C.
Major Howard James Barton, Ben. S. C.
Major Francis William Collis, Ben. S. C.
Major George Buckley Stevens, Ben. S. C.
Major John Munro Sym, Ben. S. C.
Major Arthur Gore Handcock, Ben. S. C.
Major Thomas Graham, R. A.
Major Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, Ben. S. C.
Major Crombie Cowie, R. A.
Maj. Chas. Bean Smith, C.S.I., Mad. Inf.
Major John Hugh Green, Ben., S. C.
Major John Edmund Waller, Ben. Inf.
Major Jas. Mainwaring Douglas, R. A.
Major Francis Tweddell, Ben. Inf.
Major. Edw. Swatman Reynolds, Bom. S. C.
Major Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, Ben. Inf.
Capt. and Brev. Major John Richard Breeks Atkinson, Ben. Inf.
Capt. and Brev. Major Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch, 60th Foot.
Capt. and Brev. Major Boyce Albert Combe, 10th Hussars.
Capt. and Brev. Major Alexander Robert Badcock, Ben. S.C.
Capt. and Brev. Major Richard George Kennedy, Ben. S.C.
Capt. and Brev. Maj. Geo. Swinley, R.A.
Capt. and Brev. Major Montagu Gilbert Gerard, Ben. S.C.
Capt. and Brev. Major Gerald de Courcy Morton, 6th Foot.
Capt. and Brev. Maj. Wm. North, R.E.
Capt. and Brev. Major George Tindal Pretyman, R.A.
Capt. and Brev. Major Robert Gosset Woodthorpe, R.E.
Capt. and Brev. Major Edward Pemberton Leach, V. C., R.E.
Maj. Malcolm Hassells Nicolson, Bom. Inf.
Maj. Francis Corbet Singleton, Bom. S.C.
Maj. Francis Eddowes Hastings, Ben. Inf.
Major Wm. Walters Biscoe, Ben. Cav.
Major Revell Eardley-Wilmot, Ben. Inf.
Major Edmund Scopoli Walcott, Bo. Inf.
Major Francis James Caldecott, R. A.
Major Charles Wolfran Nugent Guinness, 72nd Foot.
Maj. Hugh Thos. Jones, h-p, late 81st Foot.
Major Arthur Conolly, Ben. S.C.
Major Sullivan Edw. Becher, Ben. Inf.
Major John Howard Broome, Ben. Inf.
Major Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, Ben. Inf.
Major Joseph West Ridgeway, Ben. Inf.

To be Majors.

Capt. Edwin Jervis, 8th Foot.
Capt. Arthur James Poole, 67th Foot.
Capt. John Vesey Nugent, 51st Foot.
Capt. Loftus Corbet Singleton, 92nd Foot.
Capt. Hugh Gough Grant, 78th Foot.
Capt. William James Heaviside, R.E.
Capt. Charles More Stockley, 9th Foot.
Capt. the Hon. Chas. Dutton, 85th Foot.
Capt. Daniel Alexander Grant, 85th Foot.
Capt. Charles Strahan, R.E.
Capt. Walter John Boyes, half-pay, late 12th Foot.
Capt. Frank Galloway, R.A.
Capt. William Alex. Lawrence, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Henry Studholme Brownriss, Rifle Brig.
Capt. Edward Harvey, R.E.
Capt. Edward Molloy, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Herbert Hale Forbes Gifford, half-pay, late 13th Hussars.
Capt. John Quarry, 66th Foot.
Capt. Robert Bruce McEwen, half-pay, late 92nd Foot.
Capt. Andrew Harry Spencer Neill, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Malcolm William Rogers, R.E.
Capt. Robert Warburton, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Robert Edward Colborne Jarvis, 67th Foot.
Capt. Seymour Duncan Barrow, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Reginald Chalmer, 60th Foot.
Capt. William Verner Ellis, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Reginald Garnett, 72nd Foot.
Capt. Herbert Wynne Appereley, 9th Lancers.
Capt. Euston Henry Sartorius, 59th Foot.
Capt. Edward Barry Bishop, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Alfred Gaselee, Ben. S.C.
Capt. John Ramsay Stade, R.A.
Capt. Henry Pipon, R.A.
Capt. George Masson Abbott, Ben. S.C.
Capt. Henry Vere Hunt, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Alexander Donald McGregor, 92nd Foot.
Capt. Francis Lowry Graves, R.A.
Capt. Edward Merry Larminie, R.E.
Capt. Harrison Ross Lewin Morgan, R.A.
Capt. Richard Corbett, R.A.
Capt. Thos. Hungerford Holdich, R.E.
Capt. James Alex. Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th Lancers.
Capt. Stannus Verner Gordon, Ben. S.C.
Capt. John Henry Barnard, C. M. G., 101st Foot.
Capt. Wm. Sinclair Smith Bisset, R. E.
Capt. Francis Chas. Burton, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Archibald Broadfoot, R. A.
Capt. Charles Frederick William Moir, 17th Foot.
Capt. David Stanley Cunningham, Ben. S. C.
Capt. William Hill, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Leslie Trevor Bishop, Ben. S. C.
Capt. John James Scott Chisholme, 9th Lancers.
Capt. Wm. Gustavus Nicholson, R. E.
Capt. George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Edmund Wm. Adderly, 7th Foot.
Capt. Bloomsfield Gough, 9th Lancers.
Capt. Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Frederick Wilson Hemming, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Capt. Josiah Phillip Crampton Neville, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Thomas Lloyd Lewis, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Alexander John Forsyth Reid, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Duncan Forbes Gordon, 92nd Foot.
Capt. Walter Andrew Wynter, 33rd Foot.
Capt. John Delaylynde Mansel, Rifle Brig.
Capt. Charles Frederick Call, R. E.
Capt. Henry Travers Lugard, R. A.
Capt. Norman Robert Stewart, Ben. S. C.
Capt. John Palmer Brabazon, 10th Hussars.
Capt. Louis Faulkner Brown, R. E.
Capt. Charles Reginald MacGregor, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Mathew Nisbett Gordon Kane, 72nd Foot.
Capt. Robt. Hunter Murray, 72nd Foot.
Capt. the Hon. John Scott Napier, 92nd Foot.
Capt. Henry Kilgour, 5th Foot.
Capt. Edward Bruce, Ben. S. C.
Capt. Charles Whitingham Horsley Douglas, 92nd Foot.
Capt. Charles Hamilton Fergusson, 72nd Foot.
Capt. Halkett Francis Jackson, 63rd Foot.

## SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON LONG AND SHORT SERVICE.

GREAT misconception exists in the minds of the public as to the real meaning of 'short service,' and as to its effect upon the present condition of our army. This ignorance is even very largely shared by the army, many of whose older members, with that unquestioning courage for which the British veteran has always been distinguished, condemn it without understanding either the reasons that begot it or the objects it was intended to secure. I think it may be safely asserted that a large proportion of those who are loudest in condemning it have never read the parliamentary papers in which its provisions are explained, or the speeches in which Mr. Cardwell and his colleagues explained the Enlistment Act of 1870. It is the same with the localisation scheme: how few comprehend its provisions, or have taken the trouble to study the Reports of the Committee on the Organisation of the Military Forces of the country, dated 1872-73. Were it possible to collect information on the subject, how interesting and instructive it would be to furnish Parliament with a return showing what proportion of those, who in the military clubs are loudest in denouncing the present army system, have ever read the Report of the Militia Committee of 1876, of which Colonel Stanley—the late able Secretary of State for War—was president. How few of our older officers are aware that our new army organisation is based upon the proposals contained in a very remarkable memorandum by his Royal Highness the Field-marshal Commanding-in-chief, written in 1871, which was presented to Parliament in 1872. Every ailment from which our army, in common with all armies, periodically suffers, is attributed to the recent reforms effected in our military organisation, it being entirely forgotton that those reforms have been based upon the valuable suggestions contained in the above-mentioned memorandum of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Those unacquainted with our army and the habits and mode of thought of our officers, especially of those of the old school, may very naturally inquire how this comes about; why is it that men who are honest, truthful, straightforward, and loyal in the very highest acceptation of those terms, many of them of considerable experience in public affairs, all of whom have seen a great deal of the world, and have received the average education of the ordinary English gentleman—why should they be prejudiced in an unreasoning manner, and combine to condemn a system of which a large proportion of them know so little? To the civilian mind this may be difficult to understand; but to the man who has himself spent a quarter of a century in camp and quarters surrounded by all those subtle influences which imperceptibly discipline the officer's mind without his being conscious of the process going on in it, this fact requires no proof. When I joined as an ensign in 1852, I heard the same complaints then that are to be heard daily in our clubs now, as to the deterioration of the army; that neither officers nor men were as good as they had been in previous epochs of our military history, and that all the reforms that had then been recently effected in the law of enlistment, abolishing enlistment for life and for twenty-one years, and establishing ten and twelve years as the terms for which our infantry and cavalry were thenceforward to be respectively engaged, were in themeslves essentially bad, and must eventually ruin the army. The symptoms that mark this military disease of chronic grumbling, of whining pessimism, are the same, yesterday, to-day, and will be so for ever, in the same way that the arguments used in Parliament in 1847 by the old generals, who then opposed with all their power and influence the Short Service Act of that year, are almost identical word for word with those in which the recently effected reforms have been and are still denounced. There is a certain class of officer who seems to believe that the world, as far as armies and military science are concerned, stand still; they see around them the most marvellous changes effected by steam, electricity, and mechanical inventions, and they accept them as a matter of course, ignoring or unconscious of the fact that all such discoveries and inventions react upon armies and military science, and that, as education and the intelligence which is its grandchild spread through the social strata from which we obtain our recruits, we are obliged to treat them in a different manner from that in which we dealt with their illiterate and stupid forefathers. The private soldier of the last century, and even during our great struggle with Napoleon, was treated by us in an almost brutal manner; we dealt with him as if he were an unreasoning mechanism which, for very contrariness sake, went frequently out of order. We caught him as a sort of wild man, and instead of endeavouring to raise him in the scale of humanity, we brutalised him by treating him as an unreasoning being. Those who would still wish to flog the soldier as the keeper does his wilful spaniel, who are never tired of reminding us of the glories achieved by our troops under Wellington, and of referring to that army that 'could do anything and march anywhere,' forget the atrocious and fiendish horrors of Badajos and of Ciudad Rodrigo; there is much ado because an occasional henroost may be robbed nowadays on the line of march during operations in the field, whilst all remembrance of the scenes of indiscipline during Moore's retreat to Corunna, or the great Duke's retreat to Lisbon, are entirely forgotten or ignored. There is a great deal of talk of the good old times, and of their glories, and of the imagined magnificence of our soldiers then, of their splendid physical appearance, and of their high moral qualities of discipline, &c.; we are daily treated to comparisons in heroic language between the soldier of to-day and the soldier of the beginning of this century; the murders, and the robberies, and the drunkenness of the soldiers of eighty and a hundred years ago are forgotten, and we remember only their splendid achievements. In those days, as at present, splendid success was only secured when really able and scientific generals commanded in the field; and then, as now, when incompetence directed our military operations, failure and disgraceful disaster were the result. It should never be forgotten that our army that won Waterloo was pronounced by its great commander to be the worst he had ever commanded; whilst I think it will be freely admitted by the student of military history, that the physique and discipline of the little armies which are now only remembered by reason of the misfortunes and calamities that overtook them, were often of the very highest order. It was the character and military attainments of their commander to which the difference in result is to be attributed. The old soldier lives upon the past, and the young gentleman joining a regiment is so accustomed to hear his older brother offices, to whom he looks up as his masters and teachers, dilate upon the excellence of the previous generations of soldiers, and upon the failings and shortcomings of those he sees around him, that he adopts these views unhesitatingly and in an unquestioning spirit. Such is the influence of discipline upon us, that if our military rulers, by thought, word, or action, allow it to get abroad and be generally understood, that any proposed reform or recently effected change is, in their opinion, contrary to our traditions, and certain to be injurious in its effects, our older officers take up the cry, until it rings in every mess-house, and its echo comes back to us from the morning room of every military club. Discipline is apt to make parrots of us all; we have much less individuality than the members of civil professions. This, in my opinion, accounts very largely for the opposition with which all Mr. Cardwell's reforms have been, and even still are, received by the army, although other very potent agencies have also strengthened that opposition. All armies and navies are naturally conservative in their tendencies, and consequently view with great suspicion any changes effected in their organisation by a Liberal Government. An article of faith with every British soldier is that the authorities of the Horse Guards are his natural protectors, whilst the War Department officials are his enemies, always looking for opportunities to deal him out scant measure, and they are suspected of 'sharp practice' in their interpretation of warants and regulations regarding the soldier's pay and allowances. The consequence is, that when any scheme of army reform is started which is supposed to have emanated from the War Office, and to be distasteful to that impersonality the 'Horse Guards,' it is condemned off-hand, and often those who are most outspoken in denouncing it have never even taken the trouble to learn its nature or its objects. Its parentage is enough of itself to damn it in their eyes; but when club gossip asserts that the Horse Guards have refused to adopt it or even to be its godfathers, although solicited by the War Minister to accept that conventional responsibility, there is no measure to their unreasoning condemnation of it.

The facts disclosed in the General Return of the Army, which is compiled at our military head-quarters and annually presented to Parliament, prove so incontestably the improved condition of our army since the introduction of the short service system, that I can only account for the determined opposition it encounters in military circles in the manner I have done in the foregoing remarks. I have the highest authority for pronouncing that system to be a great success, for in a speech made by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in May 1878, he said as follows: 'We have been passing for some time through considerable changes in the army, under the new system of short enlistment and we were not aware what the exact effect of that system might be; but circumstances have enabled us to test it, and I am happy to say that the success of the measure has been complete. When it was first introduced by my noble friend Lord Cardwell, I had some doubts whether it would answer, but it has succeeded in a manner that neither I, nor any one connected with the army, could have expected;' and he added, 'so far as the army is concerned, it is everything that could be wished.'

Those who are never wearied of pointing back to the condition of our army under the old system of long service, should compare that statement with the condition of the army at the end of the last and the early years of this century, as described in the second volume of Mr. Clode's *Military Forces of the Crown*. We there learn that in those days criminals, paupers, debtors, and vagrants were forced in large numbers to serve in our ranks, and that during the Peninsular War three regiments were formed, and others recruited, by the system of pardoning criminals on condition of their serving abroad. If we turn to the pages of the Duke of Wellington's despatches, what a picture he draws of the discipline and moral condition of the army that his great military genius enabled him to win brilliant victories with! In 1809 he writes to Lord Castlereagh: 'It is impossible to describe to you the irregularities and outrages committed by the troops.' He adds, 'We are an excellent army on parade, an excellent one to fight, but we are worse than an enemy in a country; and take my word for it, that either defeat or success would dissolve us.' The army then was so unpopular that, as he again writes in 1811, 'none but the worst description of men enter the regular service,' although the levy and bounty money for each recruit from this degraded class amounted to more than 40*l*.

In endeavouring to account for the dislike with which short service is generally viewed in the army, the fact that it adds very considerably to the daily work of regimental officers must not be forgotten. Under the long service system, a regiment in ordinary times required very few recruits each year; now the battalions on home service, having not only to keep their own ranks full, but also to furnish men for their battalions abroad, are, with the exception of those first for foreign service, little more than great depôts or military schools for the manufacture of drilled soldiers. They resemble very closely the battalions of the German army during peace. Unfortunately our regimental officers have not yet learned to accept the position which the German officers have long occupied, namely, that of instructors in drill, discipline, and in those minor tactics which are so well taught in every Prussian barrack. Formerly the small number of recruits joining a battalion were easily drilled by the few non-commissioned officers specially allotted for that duty; now the number of recruits who join the home battalion is so large that unless the company officers assist in their instruction, the necessary number of manufactured soldiers cannot be turned out annually. Henceforward the mode of life of the regimental officer will have to be very different from what it used to be; many hours of idleness daily, the long periods of leave, must be abandoned; he must make up his mind to the constant drudgery of teaching his own men, as the officers of the German army do; and like them, he will sooner or later have to content himself with the six weeks' leave which is the maximum allowed, even to the officers of the Emperor William's Guard Corps. Hitherto our army has been a pleasant home for idle men; generation after generation of officers have been attracted to it by the ease and pleasure it secured to the English gentleman—enjoyment that was only heightened by the opposite extremes of privation and hard work which an occasional campaign afforded. All this must sooner or later be entirely changed by the system of short service; is it, therefore, to be wondered at that short service should be unpopular with many of our regimental officers?

In considering short service, and with a view to throw some light upon a subject so little understood, I shall briefly state, first, the reasons why it was adopted; secondly, the objects it was intended to secure; and thirdly, the effects it has had already upon the army.

The collapse of our military power towards the latter days of the siege of Sebastopol was so appalling that, for the time, it frightened the nation, and set our our educated officers a-thinking to account for it, and to devise some scheme which should be capable of saving us from its possible repetition in the future. From 1845 to 1854 we had lived upon the military reputation which the genius of the Duke of Wellington had won for us in Europe. During that period no great wars had startled the world. No new commander, by newly-devised tactics, and with an army raised upon any new system of organisation, had carried out any important campaign to a brilliant end, overturning in the process some other nation whose military power rested upon the systems that had been matured in the Napoleonic era. The idea that periodical reforms were as necessary to the healthy existence of military institutions as they were to every political constitution, had not been born, or, if contained in the maxims of the great commanders of previous ages, had been forgotten. Up to 1852 our army and Wellington were nearly synonymous terms, so completely was he its undisputed master in nearly all things. As he had grown older the conservatism of old age took hold of him more firmly every year, until at last he deprecated any change. To the soldier of mature years whose mind is still alive to the necessity for constant army reforms, it is sad to peruse the history of 1847, and see the obstinacy with which the Duke opposed the first step then made towards the introduction of short service. We know that he was against the change from flint to percussion locks, and it was not until he had passed away in the fulness of time amidst the universal and very natural grief of the nation whose greatness he had guarded and increased, that we were able to obtain rifled muskets. He had lived to see the system of short service, coupled with army reserves, well developed in Prussia, without perceiving how peculiarly suited such a system is to England, where the spirit and instincts of the people are so opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army. He was not, however, in any way to blame for the general unpreparedness for war which we found ourselves in 1854. The idea of peace, of eternal peace, had taken hold of the national mind, and no Government, no matter which party might have been in power, could have induced Parliament to maintain, in a condition fit for war, even the small army we had on foot prior to that year. The consequencc was that the declaration of war with Russia in 1854 found us unready in every way for the great struggle into which our ministers had, from ignorance of war, allowed us to drift. The Committee of the House of Commons of 1855 on the state of the army reported that 'at the date of the expedition to the East no reserve was provided at home adequate to the undertaking. Mr. Sidney Herbert states in his memorandum of the 27th of November: "The army in the East has been ereated, by discounting the future: every regiment at home, or within reach, and not forming part of the army, has been robbed to complete it. The depots of battalions under Lord Raglan have been similarly treated."' We began that war by the despatch of a small army of about 20,000 men to the East, but in order to complete the battalions sent out we were obliged, as described in the above quotation, to obtain a large number of men from the regiments remaining behind, most of which were subsequently sent out themselves, when they in their turn had not only to find men to supply the place of those whom they had a few months before given as volunteers to the corps originally despatched to the Crimea, but also to complete their numbers to war strength by obtaining volunteers from every battalion still left in Great Britain. This system of completing the numbers of a regiment going abroad, especially for active service, by obtaining volunteers from other corps, is a very old one, and has always been resorted to. Yet those who are anxious to decry short service at all hazard, presuming upon the ignorance of the non-military public in the history of former wars, would have us believe that this system of 'volunteering' is a new one, and is the offspring of short service. In most of the newspaper articles and after-dinner speeches, wherein short service is denounced, the most prominent point selected wherewith to point their moral as well as adorn their tale, is the alleged fact that *esprit de corps* and the regimental system are being now destroyed, by the short service law, which entails the transfer and volunteering of men from one regiment to another. We read accounts, told in harrowing sentences, of the manner in which the regiments sent to South Africa after the Isandhlana disaster were made up to their required strength by obtaining volunteers from regiments remaining in England. If those who pen these thrilling narratives would examine into the history of the Crimean War they would find that, under the long service system to which most of them would have us go back, the regiments that fought in it had their numbers also made up to the required strength in a similar manner.

No one can dislike this plan of largely filling up the ranks of a battalion by volunteers from many other regiments more than I do; but I am anxious to show my non-military readers that this system is by no means new, and has no necessary connection whatever with short service. Indeed, it is, because I am most anxious to see this objectionable practice put an end to that I am such a warm upholder of short service, for through it and by means of it alone can we ever hope to create such an army reserve as will enable us to complete our regiments to war strength when it is necessary to do so, without having recourse to the old system of volunteering. If in 1854 we had had an efficient army reserve of say 60,000 men, we should not have had to go round cap in hand to all the regiments staying at home begging for men, and offering them bounties to volunteer into those ordered to the East. If we had had such a reserve in 1878, we could easily have obtained the three or four thousand volunteers required for Zululand from it, without asking for a soldier serving in any home garrison.

In 1854-55, when all the soldiers we had in our small home army had been sent to the Crimea, and all our colonies and Mediterranean stations had been robbed of every available drilled man, their places, where it was absolutely necearary being temporarily filled by militia, we found ourselves at the end of our military resources; having no reserve to fall back upon, we were reduced to the undignified expedient—an expedient unworthy of a great nation—of raising foreign legions. When Lord Raglan in this extremity was informed by his Government that 2,000 more recruits would be sent him, he begged they might be kept where they were. He said he prefered to wait, as those last sent to him 'were so young and unformed that they fell victims to disease, and were swept away like flies.'

(*To be continued.*)

## THE COST OF KEEPING KANDAHAR.

THE following appears as an appendix to Sir H. Green's pamphlet on the Kandahar question :—

To elucidate the financial side of the question, we append a statement of the estimated cost of the occupation of Kandahar, based on the opinions of the most reliable authorities that Government could consult. We premise that it does not take into consideration the fresh revenues we should obtain, and it assumes, in the larger total, that the whole force would be an increase to the garrison of India. We need hardly point out that the justification for a portion of the present establishment is the necessities of external defence, and that troops for such a purpose could nowhere be so well placed as at Kandahar. That at any rate we could advance two native cavalry and two native infantry regiments of Scinde, viz., two out of the three regiments of Scinde Horse, and two from the two regiments of Belooch Infantry and Jacob's Rifles, and that holding Kandahar we could dispense with one regiment of British Infantry at Peshawar.

We will only add that this is an extreme estimate, including ninety recruits at depôt in India for each cavalry and 200 for each infantry regiment, and that the force estimated for is based upon high military opinion as sufficient for the occupation of Kandahar and maintenance of its communications.

ESTIMATE.

| Detail of Force. | Pay and ordinary charges per annum. | Extra-ordinary charges. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1 Baty R H A .. | 16,700 | 3,750 | 20,450 |
| 1 Heavy Baty and 1 Mountain Baty, British .. | 25,000 | 7,500 | 32,500 |
| 2 N Mountain Batteries | 12,500 | 7,500 | 20,000 |
| 1 British Cavy Regt .. | 48,000 | 12,000 | 60,000 |
| 3 N Cavy Regts .. .. | 66,000 | 30,000 | 96,000 |
| 4 British Inf Regts .. | 200,000 | 27,000 | 227,000 |
| 10 N Inf Regts .. .. | 150,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 |
| 2 Companies Sappers .. | 8,500 | 8,200 | 16,700 |
| Transport .. .. | ..... | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Total .. .. | 526,700 | 345,950 | 872,650 |

If, as we believe to be the case, no addition to the force now in India would be requisite, the increased cost on account of the occupation of Kandahar would only amount to 345,950*l*., as shown above.

Ordinary Unit Cost per Annum of each branch of the Service in India, European and Native, upon which the above is founded.

| | Batty Rl H. A. | Batty Field Arty | Regt British Cavy. | Regt British Infy. | Regt N Cavy. | Regt N Infy. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Pay and allowances of officers and men .. .. .. | 9,800 | 8,430 | 31,333 | 32,817 | 21,658 | 13,900 |
| Commissariat supplies.. .. .. | 1,460 | 1,160 | 4,667 | 9,100 | — | — |
| Ordnance supplies | 1,578 | 1,330 | 1,500 | 1,666 | 300 | 750 |
| Purchase and keep of horses .. .. | 2,448 | 1,603 | 6,750 | — | — | — |
| Clothing, barrack, and medical supplies .. .. | 1,414 | 1,377 | 3,750 | 6,417 | 42 | 350 |
| Total | ..16,700 | 14,200* | 48,000 | 50,000 | 22,000 | 15,000 |

* The cost of a heavy battery, and a mountain battery (British), may be taken respectively at 13,000*l*. and 12,000*l*. per annum.

The cost of a native mountain battery at 6,250*l*. per annum.

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The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,088—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881.

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S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

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THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

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S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

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*N.B.*—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Including Wines. | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | ,, 360 | ,, 220 | | ,, 80 | |
| Port Said | ,, 380 | ,, 240 | | ,, 90 | |
| Messina | ,, 500 | ,, 340 | | ,, 140 | |
| Naples | ,, 500 | ,, 340 | | ,, 140 | |
| Leghorn | ,, 500 | ,, 340 | | ,, 140 | |
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| Marseilles | ,, 520 | ,, 350 | | ,, 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

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Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

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| S. S. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | Date of sailing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| URANO | N. Ucropina | 1830 | 400 | 5th April 1881. |
| DAPHNE | G. Doncich | 1927 | 400 | 5th May. |
| VORWAERTS | G. Marussig | 2394 | 450 | 5th June. |

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

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|---|---|---|---|
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| To Brindisi | 400 | 280 | 140 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | 375 | 295 | 143 0 |
| To Port Said | 320 | 255 | 131 0 |
| To Suez | 300 | 240 | 122 0 |
| To Aden | 170 | 130 | 66 8 |

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. TEBE | D. Lucich | on or about | 25th March 1881. |
| s. s. MEMFI | | ,, | 25th April 1881. |
| s. s. CALIPSO | B. Gelcich | ,, | 25th May 1881. |

### STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. C. Loggin | 24th Mar. |
| s. MALWA | 2950 | 500 | W. Thompson | 31st ,, |
| — SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | R. F. Briscoe | 7th Apr. |
| s. BRINDISI | 3000 | 550 | Geo. Lee | 14th ,, |
| — SIAM | 3026 | 500 | A. H. Johnson | 21st ,, |
| s. AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | G. F. Cates | 28th ,, |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 450 | J. Orman | 5th May. |
| s. SURAT | 3142 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 12th ,, |
| — CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | W. M. Robbie | 19th ,, |
| s. MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | E. M. Edmond | 26th ,, |
| — LOMBARDY | 2723 | 450 | J. B. Chapman | 31st ,, |
| s. ROSETTA | 3500 | 700 | A. E. Barlow | 7th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

| | Via Brindisi both ways. | Via Brindisi. one way. | Via Southampton. both ways. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 950 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 1,050 |
| Second Class | Rs. 500 | Rs. 550 | Rs. 600 |
| SIX MONTHS. | | | |
| First Class | Rs. 1,150 | Rs. 1,200 | Rs. 1,250 |
| Second Class | Rs. 600 | Rs. 650 | Rs. 700 |

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Simons | 25 Mar. |
| NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | Geo. Brady | 8th Apl. |
| KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | T. Alderton | 22nd Apl. |
| RAVENNA | 3340 | 700 | E. Stewart | 6th May |

| Return Tickets are now issued | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months) | Rs. 600 | Rs. 375 |
| To Galle and back (available for two months) | 150 | 75 |
| To Penang or Singapore and back do. | 450 | 225 |

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Saloon Passage Money Rs. 500.
Second Class do. ,, 300.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

| S. S. | Captain | Tons. | H. P. | 1881. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | 26th Mar |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | 9th Apl, |
| Speke Hall | Brand | 2,700 | 400 | 23rd ,, |
| Branksome Hall | R. Collin | 2,100 | 300 | 7th May |
| City of Baltimore | J. Verril | 2,400 | 300 | 21st ,, |
| Trentham Hall | Jas. Shaw | 2,100 | 300 | 4th June |
| Wistow Hall | T. Collin | 2,700 | 400 | 18th ,, |
| Rydal Hall | O. Lloyd | 2,700 | 400 | 2nd July |

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

## NOTICES.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses very clearly written) to the AGENT of the Oriental Bank, Calcutta, "for credit to the Game Bird Fund." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

### FURTHER ARRIVALS OF
### LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye; very good quality | Rs. 3 0 to 3 8 | per pair |
| BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with hand embroidered coloured Silk clocks; the very best quality | Rs. 4 8 | per pair. |
| BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with the new floral embroidery on the instep. These Stockings are the latest Novelty for *evening wear, &c.* | Rs. 6 8 | per pair. |
| NAVY BLUE LISLE THREAD, fast colour, with self-colour embroidered clocks; very good quality | Rs. 3 8 | per pair. |
| NAVY BLUE LISLE THREAD, fast colour, with hand embroidered coloured clocks; the very best quality | Rs. 4 8 | per pair. |
| FANCY LISLE THREAD, in colours, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal; very best quality | Rs. 4 8 | per pair. |
| LONG SPUN SILK, very rich quality, in colours: Black, Navy, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal | Rs. 5 8 to 6 0 | per pair. |
| LONG PURE SILK, of the very best superfine quality, in colours: Black, Navy, Azure, Pink, Cardinal, or White, embroidered in self-colour clocks. Small sizes, Rs. 10-8 and 11-0; larger sizes | Rs. 11 8 | per pair. |
| REAL BALBRIGGAN, WHITY - BROWN COLOUR, with Silk clocks, good quality and wove throughout | Rs. 2 8 | per pair. |
| WARM RIBBED COTTON, very soft, in colours: Black, Navy, Chocolate, and Cardinal. Fast Colours, best fashioned and wove seams. | Rs. 3 0 to 3 8 | per pair. |
| **CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.** | | |
| BLACK LISE THREAD, hand embroidered Silk clocks in all the new Shades, very fine quality and extra super wove seams | Rs. 2 8 to 3 4 | per pair. |
| NAVY BLUE BALBRIGGAN, hand embroidered silk clocks. A very serviceable stocking, with wove seams | Rs. 2 8 to 3 0 | per pair. |
| WARM RIBBED COTTON, in colours: Black, Navy or Cardinal. A most durable stocking, with best wove seams | Rs. 2 4 to 3 4 | per pair. |
| WARM 3/4 CASHMERE, to reach the knee, in colours, Black, Navy, or Cardinal. The very best quality | Rs. 2 4 to 2 12 | per pair. |
| **CHILDREN'S SOCKS.** | | |
| PLAIN WARM NAVY CASHMERE, very soft and Stout | Rs. 1 0 to 1 10 | per pair. |
| DITTO, with fancy embroidered clocks, 6 annas per pair extra. | | |
| TARTAN STRIPED CASHMERE, assorted stripes | Rs. 1 0 to 1 10 | per pair. |
| FANCY STRIPED COTTON, fine quality, in a good assortment of stripes | Rs. 1 0 to 1 10 | per pair. |
| PLAIN COLOURED COTTON, in colours, Navy or Cardinal, with fancy embroidered clocks | Rs. 1 0 to 1 8 | per pair. |
| PLAIN NAVY COTTON (without clocks) | Rs. 0 12 to 1 6 | per pair. |

IN ORDERING PLEASE QUOTE THE LENGTH OF FOOT.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 25th March, 1881, for Professional Auctioneers willing to sell GOVERNMENT STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION during the period of one year from 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by a cash deposit of Rupees (100) one hundred only.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

The form of agreement which the successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to execute, may be seen on application at the Executive Commissariat Office.

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1881.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*NOW READY.*

### THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
*In Re*
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH,
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
THE LIMERICK BOY,
and the successful burlesque,
ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WEDNESDAY,
TRIAL BY JURY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plaintiff | Miss. Edith Wilson. |
| Defendant | Mr. Geo. Norville. |
| Judge | Mr. John Turner. |

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Private Box to hold eight | Rs. 32 |
| Do. do. four | ,, 16 |
| Orchestra Stalls | ,, 4 |
| Pit Stalls | ,, 2 |
| Back Seats | Annas 8 |

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE.
Under the Patronage of
THE MEMBERS OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Plan can be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" are advised of the vessel's arrival, and are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING to us for countersignature.

ROGERS & Co., Agents, S. S. "Knight Templar."
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

ON and after this date till further notice the wholesale price of this Company's ICE will be Rs. 23-5-4 per ton.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

THE BUSINESS HOURS to be observed by this Bank from TO-DAY will be as follows:—

10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices at 4-15 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day.

By order of the Chairman.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1881, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Patron, in the chair.

G. C. REYNELL, Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 22nd March, 1881.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be held in the Bible Society's Rooms on the verge of the Esplanade, THIS EVENING, at 8 p.m., when Reports of the Proceedings of the two Societies for the past year will be submitted, and Addresses delivered by various Missionaries and other gentlemen.

Major G. W. OLDHAM, R.E., the President of the Bible Society, will occupy the chair.

The attendance of the Members and friends of the above Societies is very earnestly requested.

T. CARSS, Secretary,
Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.
A. C. GRIEVE, Secretary,
Bombay Tract and Book Society.

THE MADRAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1881, at 3 p. m.

To receive from the Liquidators the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and to adopt the same.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE,
For self & Co., Liquidators.
Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1881, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect directors in place of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Jehangheer Hormusjee, and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, all of whom retire from office under clause 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd March to 2nd April, 1881, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th April next for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st March, 1881.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOBLE CARR RICHARDSON in our Firm ceased on the 28th ultimo. All liabilities will be discharged and debts collected by the remaining partners, William Richardson and Noble Richardson, Junior.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

WE beg to INTIMATE that we have AMALGAMATED our business as Engineers, Iron Founders, and Metal Merchants from the 1st instant. The style of the Firm will now be RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS.

We have purchased the Byculla Iron Works, and business will be carried on there and at the Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works.

RICHARDSON & Co.
A. CRUDDAS & Co.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

MR. GEORGE RICHARDSON was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st instant.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
Bombay, 12th March, 1881.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
### UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

| Cash. per doz. Rs. | as. | | Cash. per doz. Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | The cream of Scotch Whiskies. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Softened and matured by Age | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Of uniform quality at all times. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Compauy's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians. | | |
| 22 | 8 | ... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ... | 22 | 8 |
| | | Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies. | | |

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years.

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

### IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

| | |
|---|---|
| ERNST KAPS, Dresden. | GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel. |
| E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart. | ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden. |
| F. MAACK, Hamburg. | SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston. |

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

*CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.*

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

### MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
IN ORDINARY
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR WARM AND COLD CLIMATES READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.

LADIES' REQUISITES SUPPLIED FOR TRAVELLING UP-COUNTRY AND OVERLAND.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE.
### REDUCED PRICES!!!
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

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| LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER OR WOOD DESPATCH AND WRITING DESKS, | GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, | TRINKET STANDS, |
| WORK BOXES, | WORK BAGS, | CHEROOT CASES, |
| WORK CASKETS, | ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTERS, | EASEL ALBUM, |
| WICKER WORK BASKETS, | INKSTANDS, | DRESSING CASES, AND DRESSING BAGS, |
| | JEWEL CASES, | &c., &c., &c. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pictures. | Carte de Visite Albums. |
| Hunting and Racing Scenes. | Binoculars (splendid assortment.) |
| Card Cases. | Playing Cards. |
| Ladies' Fans. | Call Bells. |
| Do. Pouches. | Writing Paper. |
| Do. Belts. | Envelopes. |
| Bon-bons. | Croquet Sets. |
| Base Ball. | Keyless Clocks. |
| Scrap Albums. | |

AND A FEW
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
AND
FANCY GOODS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION WILL BE MADE OFF THE MARKED PRICES FOR CASH PAYMENT.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CHIARINI'S
### ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881,
AND EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

NOTA BENE.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23,
At 3-30 P. M.,
GRAND & BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

On which occasion the Proprietor, SIGNOR CHIARINI, invites FREE of CHARGE, all the inmates of the Orphan Asylums and the poor children of St. John's School, Dadur. They must come in a body with their guardians.

THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AND
STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND GIFTED LADY JESTER,
Dancer, Vocalist, Character and Lightning Change Artiste,
MISS GEORGINA SMITHSON,
Who will appear in a Refined and Pleasing Budget of Wit and Mirth, Concluding with her
WONDERFUL MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS.

SIGNOR CHIARINI desires to call particular attention to this decidedly novel and interesting portion of the Entertainment.

THE GREAT VERLETTI
ON THE THREE
FLYING TRAPEZES!
WITH
SEVERAL BACKWARD AND FORWARD SOMERSAULTS IN MID-AIR,
While flying from Bar to Bar, a distance of
TWENTY-FIVE FEET!
PLATE-SPINNING
by the wonderful Equilibrist,
A. DUNBAR.
"PRINCE" AND "DUKE,"
The Beautiful Chilian Stallions,
presented by
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI.
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS!
"ROMEO" AND "PRINCE."
MISS ANNIE SHIELDS
ON THE BALANCING TRAPEZE!
Mr. L. LEE,
in his great act of
INDIAN JUGGLING ON HORSE-BACK.
MERRY MOMENTS
with the
DROLLEST OF ENGLISH CLOWN.
JAMES HOLLOWAY.
FIRST TIME OF THE
Comic Pantomime,
THE SKELETON WITNESS!
arranged by, and produced under, the supervision of
AUGUST LEHMAN,
CHARACTERS BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!
exhibited by their trainer, Mr. LORENZ JOHNSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

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|---|---|
| Boxes with 6 chairs | Rs. 18 0 |
| ,, ,, 4 ,, | ,, 12 0 |
| Dress Circle, chairs | ,, 2 0 |
| Stalls | ,, 1 0 |
| Gallery | ,, 0 8 |

Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers, half price, except to boxes and gallery.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
on
Saturdays and Wednesdays at 3-30 P. M.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS
ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| BALLS. | PLAY CLUB. |
| CLEEKS. | PUTTERS. |
| IRONS. | SPOONS. |

*Detailed Price Lists free on Application.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.s'
SUPERIOR FINO SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Forget-me-not, | Kiss-me-Quick, | Patchouli, |
| Frangipani, | Millefleur, | White Rose, |
| Jasmine, | Moss Rose, | Ylang-ylang, and |
| Jockey Club, | Opoponax, | Other Perfumes. |

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

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| Small Bottles, each | Cash Rs. 2-4 |
| Larger Bottles, each | ,, ,, 3-8 |

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

| | | Cash | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner | per pack | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| ,, ,, | doz. packs | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| ,, gilt edged | ,, pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| ,, ,, | doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pint bottles each Cash Re. | 1-8 |
| Quart...... ,, ,, ,, | 2-8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*IN THE PRESS.*

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UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
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F. MATHEW, Esquire,
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OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY,
Will take place in the above Institute,
ON
TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1881.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Front seats (numbered and reserved) | Re. 1 0 |
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TO-DAY'S ICES.
RASPBERRY ICE-CREAM.
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| LENGTH. | WIDTH. | PRICE. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 ft. 6 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 9 0 to Rs. 20 0 |
| 9 ft. 0 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 10 8 to Rs. 20 0 |
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| 13 ft. 6 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 16 0 to Rs. 25 0 |
| 18 ft. 0 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 40 0 to Rs. 50 0 |
| 22 ft. 6 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 38 0 to Rs. 40 0 |
| 24 ft. 0 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 45 0 to Rs. 50 0 |
| 27 ft. 0 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 50 0 to Rs. 75 0 |
| 30 ft. 0 in. | by 7 ft. 6 in. | Rs. 65 0 to Rs. 75 0 |

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-0, per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.

27 in. square, Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

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### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at Hamilton's hotel for the last eight months and found it most comfortable; the attendance and the table particularly are very good. It is in every respect by far and away the best hotel I have ever known in Bombay. JOHN RYAN. March 13th, 1881.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of BOMBAY, and commands a fine view of the Sea and of Breach Candy.

WANTED, SAWDUST in quantities. Apply to C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Church Lane.

WANTED a good COMPOUNDER by Treacher and Co., Fort Establishment. Must be steady and a good Dispenser.

WANTED a good SODA-WATER MACHINE, new or second-hand. Apply, giving full particulars, to "J. S.," care of this paper.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TEA FOR THE MILLION.—Delicious aroma, one rupee pound. B. PHILLIPS & Co., late HANBURY & Co., Church Gate, Bombay.

LING FISH.—A small CONSIGNMENT just arrived. Please order early of W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

GRILL ROOM, TEMPLE BAR.—Breakfast or tiffin, Re. 1; dinner, Re. 1-8; chops or steaks, As. 8; tea or coffee, As. 2 per cup. 6 Billard Tables.

STATESMAN DEFENCE FUND.
CONTRIBUTIONS to the above Fund will be received at the BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

SEWING MACHINES!! Of various Makers, as well as Needles, Parts, &c. Also repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

FOR SALE.—Engines, Pumps, all sorts of Work-shop Tools and Machines in stock at the Machine Depôt, 43, Baboola Tank Road.—P. D. FRAMJEE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, a large black Retriever DOG, wearing a brass collar, on which is engraved "Lion," property of MAJOR ENGLEDEU, R. E. A REWARD will be given to any person bringing the dog to 14, Tents, Esplanade, Bombay.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET for two or more months, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW in cool situation, containing three bed-rooms with dressing and bath-rooms attached. Carriages, horses, &c., may also be had. Apply to "J. H. S.," Bank of Bombay.

AGENCY WANTED.—A LONDON firm wishes to represent a competent Indian house for the sale of tanned East India GOAT and SHEEP SKINS in original bales. They know the article thoroughly, and are well connected with all the buyers. For particulars and references enquire at Messrs. SCHRODER, SMIDT & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, the property of ALLEN SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., a large, strong built and roomy Tonga, with moveable top, and a pair of young, powerful, weight carrying, steady and thoroughly quiet Arab galloways, 13-3½, with a set of English brass mounted double harness, fitted with substitute saddles, crupper and traces of native make for tonga use. Price, Rs. [illegible].—Apply to Frank Orr, Mahableshwar.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

*NOW READY.*

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
*In Re*
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART-ROW.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

THE closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date gives no commercial intelligence of any kind which we have not already dealt with, and business here to-day has not been particularly active.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. Rs. | 4,69,984 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. ,, | 3,83,910 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. ,, | 14,20,701 |
| Government Securities | Inc. ,, | 13,04,959 |
| Loans | Dec. ,, | 7,36,608 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. ,, | 5,64,643 |
| Cash with Correspondents | Dec. ,, | 1,82,356 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. ,, | 25,44,092 |

There can be no doubt that this return is distinctly in favour of easier money, as notwithstanding an addition of 25½ lacs to the Cash Balance, the investment in Government Securities is increased by 13 lacs. The change in the course of the demand for funds is somewhat difficult to account for, but there is no gainsaying the fact, and it almost seems as if the ordinary course of affairs is to be reversed and the demand fall off when it is expected to increase.

EXCHANGE this morning opened quiet at Saturday's closing quotations, and business was done at that basis, but with a fair amount of private paper again offering and rather firmer news from Calcutta, a somewhat steadier tone set in during the day, and an advance of 1-32d. was established at the close. We now quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 15-16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. telegraphic | 1s. 7 29-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 8 1-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8 7-32d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 8¼d. | ,, |
| Francs, 3 ,, ,, | 2f. 11c. | ,, |

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in strong request to-day, and a considerable business has been done at advancing prices. We quote buyers rates to-day at :—Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 110.

The SHARE MARKET has been practically closed to-day owing to a Parsi holiday, but there has been some little business doing and at higher values. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 742½, and Nationals Re. 1 higher at Rs. 110. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 815.

COTTON has again been very dull as regards the actual extent of business doing. The tenor of the home advices has induced sellers to put up their prices quite Rs. 3 per candy, but exporters have been unable to operate at the advance, and the transactions of the day have consequently been limited in a great measure to covering local sales. Supplies of ready Cotton are not increasing to the extent which might have been expected, and there can now be little doubt that both Omra and Broach are going to be comparatively small crops, whilst Dhollera which seems without question a large yield, is being held back owing to present prices. To-day's quotations are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Oomra, March | Rs. 202 | per candy. |
| F. G. F. ,, ,, | ,, 186 | ,, |
| G. F. ,, ,, | ,, 175 | ,, |
| Good Broach, ,, | ,, 228 | ,, |
| do. do. April | ,, 226 | ,, |
| Good Dhollera, ,, | ,, 204 | ,, |
| F. G F. do. ,, | ,, 189 | ,, |
| G. F. do. ,, | ,, 177 | ,, |

LINSEED is weak at declining prices, and we now quote ready at Rs. 6-4, May delivery at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. Wheat is steady at Rs. 31-8 ready, and Rs. 29 per candy for Soft White May delivery.

FREIGHTS are a trifle more active, and a considerable business has been done during the day. For Liverpool ready shipment may still be quoted at 30s., but engagements to a fair extent have been done for early April at 32s. 6d. Trieste and Venice is in request forward at 40s., payable here.

PIECE-GOODS are in the same position. There is no increase in the enquiry from first hands and values remain unaltered.

COALS are quiet at former figures. On the spot a very dull feeling is apparent, but there are no sellers for distant delivery.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| —— | Shares. | Am't. | Paid up. | Last Dividend | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 5p. ct. | 742½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 775 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 10 | all | 3 do. | 135 |
| Chart'd Bank I. & C. | 40,000 | 20 | all | 6 do. | 275 |
| Chart'd Mercantile | 30,000 | 25 | all | 6 do. | 280 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank | 40,000 | 28¼ | all | 8 do. | 550 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | 25 | 12½ | 5 do. | 110 |
| Oriental Bank | 60,000 | 25 | all | 5 do. | 300 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Company | 600 | 1,000 | 500 | 90 | 1,450 |
| Albert Mill | 400 | 2,000 | all | .. | 900 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 30,000 | 100 | 1,000 | 5 | 107 |
| Alfred Manufacturing Company | 2,000 | 500 | 1,700 | 22½p.s. | 575 |
| Alliance Spinning | 600 | 2,500 | 100 | 100p.s. | 2,475 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100 | 750 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,010xd. |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | 500 | 40 p. s. | 790xd. |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 910 |
| D. Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | nil | 855 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 736 | 500 | all | 25 p. s. | 615 |
| Ditto (New issue) | 400 | 500 | 150 | .. | 280 |
| Golam Baba S. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 20 | 540 |
| Hindustan | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p. s. | 1,090 |
| Hydrabad Spinning Company | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 900 |
| Jaffer Ali Spinning Company | 600 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 675 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p. s. | 1,100xd. |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,010 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 p. s. | 965xd. |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 p. s. | 1,800 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,505 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 232½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,190 |
| National Spinning | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,110 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 p. s. | 1,170 |
| Oriental | 4,000 | 625 | 625 | 25 | 820 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | .. | 360 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,120 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 1,085 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 995xd. |
| Southern India | 500 | 500 | all | .. | 625 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 965 |
| Western India S. & M. Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 200 | 15 | 825 |

### PRESS COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 50 | 1,075 |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18p.ct. | 5425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 132p.s. | 1,075 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 375 | 2,125 |
| Bellary | 625 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p.s. | 530 |
| Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 40 | 440 |
| Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co. | 1,400 | 250 | all | 10 | 58 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 50 | 875 |
| Dhollera Press and Ginning Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 100 | 200 |
| East India Press Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1000 | 1,100 |
| Fort Press Co | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 300 p.s. | 2,550 |
| French Press Co | 300 | 500 | all | 45 p.s. | 455 |
| Sind Press Co | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 460 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 15 p. s. | 335 |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 350 | 350 | 14 | 140 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | ...... | 1,500 | 75 | 1,225 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co | 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 575 |
| Volkart's Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 530 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th March as compared with the statement issued on the 12th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | March 12. Rs. | March 19. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 22,00,000 | 22,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 26,70,829 | 31,40,813 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 8,79,811 | 12,63,721 |
| Other Deposits | 2,52,12,215 | 2,66,32,916 |
| Post Bills | 32,887 | 32,647 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 2,67,946 | 3,60,255 |
| | 4,12,63,688 | 4,36,30,352 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 59,14,097 | 72,19,056 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 13,32,983 | 13,31,970 |
| Loans, on Security of do | 60,71,170 | 53,34,562 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 2,721 | 4,493 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,47,45,791 | 1,41,81,148 |
| Stamps | 3,172 | 3,217 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,48,225 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction 2,15,000 | 3,33,225 | 3,33,641 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 8,82,262 | 6,99,906 |
| Cash and Currench Notes | 1,19,78,267 | 1,45,22,359 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | | |
| | 4,12,63,688 | 4,36,30,352 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Muriel, 885 tons, Captain J. Hansey, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,532 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE schooner Coromel Moria, 94 tons, Captain S. C. Fernandes, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Colombo (16th February) with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cosmo, 1,009 tons, Captain J. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Port Said (15th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steamer Prior, 1,072 tons, Captain J. T. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (11th Feb.) with a cargo of 1,236 tons coals, 390½ cwts coke, and 300 tons iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain W. Lantis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. T. H. McEwan, Mr. F. Chamber, Mr. and Mrs. Mulloy and two children, Mr. G. Venayck Goshi, one Comst Inspector, and 354 deck.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,250 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (23rd Feb.), with the English Mail, and the following cargo :—20 cases boots, 1,077 packages piece-goods, 13 cases perfumery, 4 cases umbrellas, 38 cases provisions, 16 cases leather, 385 cases wine and spirits, 183 packages stores, 89 bales twist, 24 packages paints and colors, 6 packages ivory, 90 boxes candles, 149 cases whiskey, 4 cases copper, 10 cases corks, 11 cases preserves, 6 cases saffron, 100 kegs nails, 490 casks porter, 6 boxes specie, 7 boxes gold, 94 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold coins, 16 boxes cochineal, 50 packages oil, 6 cases iron safes, 12 packages stationery, 15 packages turpentine, and many packages merchandise.

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Coromel Moria | Fernandes | Colombo, Feb. 16. |
| 21 | Rosetta (s) | Barlow | South'ton, Feb. 23. |
| | Coconada (s) | Lantis | Kurrachee, Mar. 18. |
| | Prior (s) | Henderson | Tyne, Feb. 11. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Culna (s) | Cave | Galle. |
| | Muriel(s) | Hansey | London. |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Simoom, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Livadia, to Bordeaux.
Ship Morayshire, to Dunkirk.

## CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
17 Tenasserim ......Campbell ..Liverpool, Nov. 18.
City of Ningpo.....McMartoy ..Glasgow, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.
March 17.—Ship Great Victoria.

## ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19 Glide, A. Bark, Beadle, from Tamatave.
March 5 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
6 Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
7 Ettore Fieramosca It G. B., Frigero, from Assab.
7 Broussa T. C., Mahamed Beg, from Bussorah.
7 Chilka, ss, Campbell, from Calcutta.
9 Wheatfield, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
9 Hart, ss, Aitkinson, from Akyab.
9 Yarm, ss, Finn, from Bombay.
9 Virent, ss, Eggleton, from Coconada.
9 Pekin, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
9 Aludra, ss, Black, from Rangoon.
9 Ancona, ss, Stead, from London.
10 Nizam, ss, Brady, from Venice.
10 Gelderland, ss, Sikemier, from Ratavia.
10 Lusitania, ss, Charleton, from London.
10 Bothal, ss, Brotherton, from Bombay.
10 John Marychurch, ss, Seaward, from Bombay.
10 Aurrera, ss, Uratia, from Liverpool.
10 Zenatta, ss, Geary, from Calcutta.
10 Hilda, ss, Murrell, from Newcastle.
10 Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
11 Celebes, ss, Bakker, from Amsterdam.
11 Elfie, ss, Rodgaard, from Moulmein.
11 Langshaw, ss, Brotherton, from Bassein.
11 Edgar, ss, Tindall, from Moulmein.
11 Futtalbarry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
11 Alcano, ss, Portuondo, from Manilla.
11 Rothesay, ss, Bigley, from Bassein.
11 Timavo, ss, Grisogno, from Bombay.
11 Singapore, ss, Merello, from Genova.
12 Tebe, ss, Lucich, from Trieste.
13 Lennox, ss, Scott, from London.
13 Sicily, ss, Green, from Bombay.
14 Inventor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
14 Hungaria, ss, Doncich, from Bombay.
14 Voorwaarts, ss, Aukes, from Batavia.
14 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Bassein.
14 Colina, ss, Lilly, from Rangoon.
14 Indus, ss, Tyson.from, Cardiff.
14 Hartington, ss, from Rangoon.
14 Adjutant, ss, Couche, from Calcutta.
14 Malabar, ss, Elcoate, from Rangoon.
15 Timor, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.
15 Himalaya, ss, Beedle, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 9 Chilka, ss, Campbell, to Jeddah.
9 Wheatfield, ss, Wilson, to Portsaid F. O.
9 Hart, ss, Aitkinson, to Portsaid F. O.
9 Yarm, ss, Finn, to Havre.
9 Virent, ss, Eggleton, to St. Nazaire.
9 Pekin, ss, Anderson, to London.
9 Aludra, ss, Black, to Malta F. O.
9 Ancona, ss, Stead, to Calcutta.
10 Nizam, ss, Brady, to Bombay.
10 Gelderland, ss, Sikemier, to Rotterdam.
10 Lusitania, ss, Caarleton, to Australia.
10 Bothal, ss, Brotherton, to Havre.
10 John Marychurch, ss, Seaward to London.
10 Aurrera, ss, Uratia, to Manilla.
11 Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.
11 Celebes, ss, Bakker, to Patavia.
11 Elfie, ss, Rodgaard, to Malta F. O.
11 Langshaw, ss, Brotherton, to Malta F. O.
11 Edgar, ss, Tindall, to Bremen.
11 Alcano, ss, Portuondo, to Barcelona.
11 Rothesay, ss, Bigley, to Malta F. O.
12 Zenatta, ss, Geary, to Jeddah.
12 Timavo, ss, Grisogno, to Trieste.
12 Singapore, ss, Merello, to Bombay.
13 Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, to Berbarah.
13 Ettore Fieramosca, It G. B., Frigero, to Assab.
13 Broussa T. C., Mahamed Beg, to Constantinople.
13 Tebe, ss, Lucich, to Bombay.
13 Lennox, ss, Scott, to Australia.
13 Sicily, ss, Green, to Liverpool.
14 Inventor, ss, Reynolds, to London.
14 Hungaria, Doncich, to Trieste.
14 Voorwaarti, ss, Aukes to Amsterdam.
14 Colina, ss, Lilly, to Portsaid F. O.
14 Hartington, ss, to Malta F. O.
14 Adjutant, ss, Couche, to London.
15 Hilda, ss, Murrell, to Elephant Point.
15 Malabar, ss, Elcoate, to Malta F. O.
15 Himalaya, ss, Beedle, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Glide, A. Bark, ss, Beadle, from Tamatave.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Futtalbarry, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Bassein.
Indus, ss, Tyson, from Cardiff.
Timor, ss, Inch, from Cardiff.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan—250 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jethaney ; 250 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum ; 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.

James Harkness—100 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow.

Wistow Hall (s)—1,345 cwts bones J. C. Stuart ; 200 bales hemp, Toolseedass Enderjee ; 30 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Purshotum Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 85 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee ; 29½ cwts horns, McCulloch, Beyts and Co ; 5 bales wool, Muthuradss Vussonjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 32 bales wool, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 206 bales cotton, Jewar Gocul.

Roumania (s)—500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Adrian Dack (s)—22 bales hides, Aba Hassam ; 17 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 3,900 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co ; 14 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manneckjee ; 65 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Boga ; 6,400 wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 96 cwts ginger 11 cwts coffee and 1,680 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee.

Malwa (s)—4,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wistow Hall (s)—56 bales wool, Nensey Heerjee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Buckinghamshire—150 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Rufus E. Wood,—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glancus (s)—150 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Irene Morris (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenroth (s)—19,699½ cwts groundnuts and 18,246 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

Narcissus—37,422½ cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Svend (s)—202 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran (s)—200 bags cocoanuts, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—150 bales cotton, Ramnarain Morlidhur.

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 22.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

39-80—H. Bicknell—Moteebai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
415-80—Payne and G—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescott and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.
562-76—Ardeshir and H.—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs C. A. Turner—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

43-81—Pestonjee K.—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Bhownishunker Soobram.
60-81—Khunderao M.—Abdul Rahim Amroodin and others vs Dadabhoy Bomanjee.
74-81—Shapurjee and T.—Purmanundass, Bhugwandass vs Becher Inderiee.
78-81—Crawford and B.—Charles Palmer and others vs Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others.

To be mentioned.

447-80—Payne and G—Shaik Abdoolla bin Khuliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—J. Macfarlane. Part heard.

Long Causes.

25-80—R. M.—Sayani—Pung Shree Pragatnam Saheb, &c., vs Lalldass Goverdhundass and another—Balkrishna and B. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

121-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Cowasjee Cursetjee Mehta.
165-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Bharocha.
56-81—Payne and G—Roopchund Hookumchund and others vs Patrick Brown.

Long Causes.

418-80—Shamrao P—Sucaram Crustnajee and another vs Madho Crustnajee and others—Balkrishna and B. Ardesir and H. and in person. Part heard.
276-80—J C Cama—Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kazrani vs Serazoodin bin Muddar Meya Barbary and another—M M Munshi, and in person.
97-80—Tobin and R—Godavribai and another vs Ramchunder Sakaramjee—Crawford and B.
422-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Purmanund Nathoo.—R. M. Sayani.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Morris, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Sehore.

MARCH 20.

Curran, Lieut. and Adjt, 33rd Regt., on leave, from Lucknow.
Cuningham, Major, Staff, on leave, from Bangalore.
Forest, Capt., 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on leave from Kohat.
Trevor, Surg., on leave, from Shahjehanpur.

MARCH 21.

Hepburn, Major, 26th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Jhelum.
Hughes, Brigi.-Genl., Staff, from leave, from England.
Lewis, Surg., on duty, from Deolalee.
Doig, Lieut.-Col., Bombay Army, from leave, from England.
Marsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Macpherson, Lieut., S. C., on leave, to England.

MARCH 20.

Gillespie, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G. for Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Kirtikar, Surg., on duty, to Tanna.

MARCH 21.

Marsh, Major, 18th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Nowshera.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 21, 1881.

1. Saturday next, the 26th instant, has been fixed for the annual inspection of the Corps, by the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay district. As Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who is absent from the inspection without leave, it is requested that every member in the Corps will do his utmost to attend. Those members who cannot attend through sickness are requested to send a medical certificate to Head-Quarters, and those who cannot attend through press of buisness should send a application for leave to be absent from the inspection parade. All medical certificates and applications for leave should be at the Head-Quarters not later than 12 noon on the day of the inspection. Captains of Companies are requested to circulate the above to every member of their respective companies.

2. The usual Adjutant's parade will take place on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, in front of the Gymkhana at 6-30 a. m. Ten rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man.

3. There will be parade under the Commandant on Friday next, at 6-30 a. m., in front of the Gymkhana. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man.

As the inspection parade takes place on Saturday next, the 26th instant, it is requested that all members well do their utmost to attend the parades on Wednesday and Friday mornings. Dress for all parades during the week will be red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

MARRIAGES.

RAWSON—DUFFIELD—March 16th, at St. George's Cathedral, Edward Craswell Rawson, Madras Civil Service, to Marion Emma, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Duffield, Esquire, of Gibraltar.

RAWSON—TIPPETT—March 12th, at Rajahmundry, by the Rev. R. H. Durham, Chaplain, Courtney Clarke Rawson, Lieut. Royal Engineers, to Rose Stevens, youngest daughter of the late John Tippett, of Rock House, Hanham, Gloucestershire.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"SWEEP."—We believe Punch was second.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

# The Bombay Gazette

## TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1881.

THE terms of peace arranged with the Boers stipulate that the Boers return to their homes, while the British garrisons maintain their present positions. A Royal Commission will inquire into the grievances of the Boers. Now, the one grievance of the Boers was the annexation of the Transvaal. Is there a secret clause that this master grievance is to be redressed ? If so, the singular readiness of the Boers, who have been victorious in every encounter, to go to their homes while they agree that the garrisons, which were in such sore extremity, maintain their positions, becomes explicable. There certainly was no military or political reason why the Boers under existing circumstances should agree to the terms stated, if those terms are not merely the veil under which the Government discreetly hides for the moment a complete acquiescence in the Boers' demand for a restoration of their independence. We must not judge rashly, however. It may be that the Boers having proved that they can fight not only well, but successfully, are satisfied with having vindicated their military honour and see no reason why they should risk everything upon the result of a war *à outrance,* in which the big battalions would be pretty sure to tell in the long run. If this be so, the Government is to be congratulated on having closed a harassing and inglorious war on very satisfactory terms. The war with the Zulus lasted six months and cost £5,000,000. The task of crushing the Boers would, according to some authorities, take twice as long and cost twice as much. Ten-millions sterling would be a heavy price to pay for the honour of thrashing a few thousand farmers into a submission which would only last as long as our red-coats were stationed in the South African wilds, where the trekkers love to be alone. Still the country would, we are convinced, prefer to pay even that price to vindicate its authority rather than submit to the discredit of a peace which yielded to successful resistance what had been refused to remonstrance. If the Gladstone Cabinet has shown any weakness in this matter, it will have to reckon with a public opinion which is very susceptible on the point of honour in such cases.

WE think it a pity that the opportunity afforded by the introduction of a new Small Cause Courts Bill of reconsidering the whole system of imprisonment for debt under the decrees of these courts has not been taken advantage of. We believe that there is much to be said in favour of the total abolition of imprisonment, or any other punishment, for debt considered simply as debt. But whether that be so or not, we think no one who has given attention to the matter will deny that it is very desirable that the anomalous procedure of various courts, and the different treatment of various classes of the community in this matter, should be rectified. What is sauce for the goose is, or should be, sauce for the gander ; and if men are to be imprisoned for debt, without enquiry into the attendant circumstances, our legislators should see to it that the laws on the subject are, as it is our boast all our laws are, "equal." That they are absurdly unequal we shall have no difficulty in showing ; and it is, we say, matter of regret that the machinery of our Small Cause Courts should have been overhauled and no attempt made to assimilate the rules with regard to imprisonment for debt there to those obtaining in our other courts. As usually is the case, the divergence of which we complain is due to the fact that some parts of our judicial system have moved forward in this matter at a quicker pace than others. The advance, where it has been made, has been, we need hardly say, in the direction of mitigating the punitive measures taken against debtors as debtors, that is to say, debtors who have not been charged with being, and proved to have been, fraudulent or criminally careless debtors. That, and with good reason, has been the course which our modern legislation has been pursuing for a long time. Since the 1st January, 1870, no person has been liable to arrest or imprisonment in England for "default in payment of a sum of money." And the English Debtors Act of 1867 has since been extended to Scotland and Ireland. In India legislation has been flowing in the same direction. In one isolated set of cases only has it reached the high mark reached everywhere in the United Kingdom ; but outside of that isolated class of cases we would seem to have as many laws as we have courts.

It is a provision of the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act (XVII of 1879) that "no agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money." Imprisonment on a decree for money means imprisonment in virtue of a judicial enquiry into, and an adverse finding on, an issue which is narrowed to the matters of fact of the debt. It will be an important point, when we come to consider whether such imprisonment can be justifiable in any case, to remember that the legislature has in a set of specified cases already distinctly recognised the futility and positive injustice of the measure. "Agriculturists," or "persons who earn their livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture in the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar," as the term was defined for the purposes of the Bill, are to be congratulated on the protection afforded to them. But it is for the upholders of the present state of things to say why similar protection should not be extended to the coolies and cart-drivers of Bombay. At present we may remark in passing that the status of an "agriculturist" as defined by the Bill has become such an object of envy to the rest of the poor among us, that the courts are considerably embarrassed by the claims to be invested with that status which have been put forward by people who never pretended to be agriculturists before. But reserving a full discussion of this point, let us complete the account of the actual state of matters. "Agriculturists," then, are the only offenders of that class in India who are treated as all debtors without exception are treated in England. The happy husbandman, and the happy husbandman alone—if living, that is to say, in the neighbourhood of Poona, Satara, &c. —need not fear imprisonment for the mere crime of being in want of money. When we turn to the classes who are not, and who cannot for the benefit of the Act pretend to be, agriculturists, we find that they are under different laws in this matter, which vary with their class of life, and with the particular court into which they are taken This is the particular evil on which we wish to lay our finger. It is to a large extent an accident : but it is an accident which should not have escaped the notice of our legislature on an occasion when the whole constitution of the courts in which imprisonment for debt is most resorted to was under review. The case stands, we believe, thus. Before 1850 the creditor could in the good old way, under a decree of court, lay the debtor in jail till he had paid the uttermost farthing. In that year it was provided that the Small Cause Courts should not have power to imprison in cases where the debt did not amount to Rs 500 for a longer period than six months. Reform thus begun with the Small Cause Courts ; and although it would have been, perhaps, more satisfactory that the procedure of all the courts should have been reviewed at the same time, such a course would have been, it will be admitted, most "un-English." It might reasonably, however, have been hoped that when the time came for introducing reforms of a similar nature into the other courts, care would have been taken not to let the Small Cause Courts, where such a good beginning had been made, fall behind. This is exactly, however, what has not been done. 1859 saw, perhaps, the greatest single stride taken in mitigation of the debtor's corporal penalties. In that year the power of unlimited imprisonment hitherto retained by the Supreme Courts was taken away and a maximum term of two years established. And a maximum for petty debts for all courts under the Civil Procedure Code—which excludes, of course, the Small Cause Court—was established, which was actually one-half (three months), and in 1877 was made—by a reform which again left the Small Cause Courts untouched—one-sixth (a month and a half) of the amount of imprisonment that might still be awarded in the Small Cause Courts for debts of the same amount. This is a state of things which is, we think, quite indefensible. Imprisonment for debt is a punishment which is inflicted by the State not *suâ sponte,* but on the motion of a private creditor ; not after enquiry into the circumstances of the liability, but on the mere proof of the *existence* of the liability ; not to the prejudice of all debtors, but to the further and complete ruin of the poorest and most helpless class of debtors. A conceivable defence would be that it could be described as the only efficient way of compelling people who have the means to pay their lawful debts. We doubt if that would be a good excuse, even if it were true that in any decent proportion of cases imprisonment for debt worked to this end. There would still be a large residuum where the poverty was absolute and irremediable, and a fair number in which it was moreover absolutely free from moral blame ; and it would, we contend, be a question—or rather it would be no question—whether the State was justified in condemning men unheard and uncondemned of any crime but such a failure to meet their engagements as does not drive a merchant out of society, to prison and despair, in order to help creditors in the remaining cases to recover their monies. As a matter of fact, however, we believe it is perfectly well known—and we ask our readers to think for a moment of all that is implied in the odious statement we are about to make—that in the great majority of cases the machinery of imprisonment for debt, which the State so blindly puts at the absolute disposal of the creditor, is put in motion with no hope or intention of recovering the sum for which the decree has been obtained, but with the view of extorting from the unhappy victim a fresh bond for a larger sum for which no consideration has been given. For these reasons, and for others which we cannot now go into, we are most strongly of opinion that imprisonment for debt ought to be abolished altogether in India, as it has been, with no injurious effects, in England. But if that cannot be effected something should be done to remove the anomalies to which we have drawn attention.

As the projected nomination of Colonel Wardrop to the Judge Advocate-Generalship of the Army without any previous legal experience has excited much comment in military circles, it may be as well to glance at the Army-list and note others among the seniors of the army who have some claims to the post. Colonel Mallaby, of the 13th N. I., has passed the Departmental Examination and has had some experience of the department, and is a very old officer. Colonel Dodd, of the 6th N.I., may also prefer a stronger claim over others who have not passed the required examination, as he has had considerable legal experience and acted as Judge Advocate at a few general courts-martial with success. Junior to these are Colonels Beville, Ducat, and others ; and it may be predicted that if the appointment of Colonel Wardrop without passing the required test be confirmed, no department of the public service can be considered free from outside influences.

WE observe that several supersessions have taken place in the Bombay Public Works Department, and that the officers concerned are unable to obtain redress through the Government. It seems strange that the Government should refuse to forward the memorials to the Secretary of State, when such clear rules are laid down for the submission of such documents by officers ; and the Government appears to have acted in a somewhat arbitrary manner. In justice to the officers concerned, the memorials ought to be forwarded without delay, and so prevent what would be a most unjust and arbitrary act. The memorials most probably contain facts that the Secretary of State has been kept in utter ignorance of, and it appears, from the Government endeavouring to suppress them, that it would be very inconvenient for the Secretary of State to be informed exactly how matters stand.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says :—" We have been for years waiting for the extension of the Bombay tram to Grant-road. The Municipal Commissioner proposes to grant the required permission for which the Tramway Company has long been waiting. But the Common Council, composed of men whose position does not lead them to avail themselves of tramway accommodation, cry out against the proposed extension. The Tramway Company have of course a pecuniary interest in the matter ; but that only shows what a boon the tramway is to the public. It is profitable to them only as the million are led to avail themselves of the tram-cars. Ten thousand tickets are required each day in connection with the existing lines in Bombay. The people living in Khetwady, Grant-road, Falkland-road, and so on to Tardeo, are waiting impatiently for the construction of this additional line of tramway, as they are placed at an incommodious distance from the termini of the existing lines. We earnestly hope that our municipal fathers will not stand in the way of this great improvement. A contemporary says that the number of passengers conveyed last year was 6,120,200, which is at the rate of 17,000 a day." There is no one who knows the needs of the poorer classes better than the Rev. George Bowen, the venerable editor of the *Guardian ;* and we commend the above to the attention of the Municipal Commissioner as more worthy of his confidence than the opinions of some, though we believe a decided minority, of the Town Council. It is satisfactory also to note the unanimity of the native papers in supporting the tramway ; all agree that it has been a great boon, and that extensions should be encouraged in the broad streets, as is the case in the proposed new route.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

To my great vexation, I could not get into the House of Lords yesterday evening to hear the Kandahar debate. I had provided myself with an order a week ago, and thought myself safe to get a seat in the gallery if I went down to the House at four o'clock, as the doors are not opened till five But so intense is the interest taken in this question that a crowd of people, more than numerous enough to fill the small gallery twice over, had been waiting patiently from three o'clock, or even earlier ; and, after staying till six and finding there was no chance of gaining admission, I came away in disgust. I am sorry to have missed the opportunity, because I always fancy I can criticize a debate much better when I have heard the speakers than when I have only read the speeches in the papers. The Liberal press affects to make light of the earnestness shown by the Lords in discussing the Kandahar question ; but such matters of Imperial policy are usually debated with much more ability and judgment in the Upper than the Lower House, and, although a vote of censure by the Lords on the Ministerial policy may have no immediate effect, the speeches delivered have a powerful effect in forming the permanent opinion of the country. Nor should it be too readily assumed that the House of Commons will be prepared to reverse, by a large majority, the verdict of the House of Lords regarding Kandahar. The Home Rulers will vote with the Conservatives in any division against the Government, and many Liberals strongly deprecate the total evacuation of Afghanistan. The present Lord Mayor, for example, declared the other day, in a speech at a city dinner, that on no account should Kandahar be abandoned. I am not sure, therefore, that the Ministry can calculate on such a majority in the Commons in favour of withdrawal as would outweigh the deliberate decision of the Lords ; and hence, possibly, the frantic attempts of the Ministerialists to frighten or pooh-pooh the Lords into letting the debate close without a division. The *Times,* which, after prolonged hesitation, has now taken up with unusual vehemence the championship of the Ministerial policy, is not satisfied with accusing Lord Beaconsfield of having made a mistake in tactics in choosing to fight a battle for Kandahar, but, conscious apparently of the absurdity of this charge, it goes on to menace him with the wrath of the people of England if he does not abandon Imperialism once and for all. The argument of the *Times* is charming in its simplicity. "No nation," it says, "can stand the perpetual drain and strain of wars waged to no purpose and territories acquired to no profit. *Let us keep what we have and do our duty by it,* but let us not waste our strength in new adventures and costly preparations against distant and contingent perils." Yes, let us keep India by all means ; but the *Times* fails to perceive that the question is, how can we keep it ? If the retention of Kandahar is essential to the security of the northern frontier of India, it is idle to imagine that we can succeed in "keeping what we have" by refusing to pay the cost of establishing this bulwark of the Empire. No doubt the responsibilities of empire are onerous, and timid spirits may shrink from encountering them ; but the people of England must be credited with the belief that the toils and perils of their Imperial position are insignificant in comparison with its material and moral advantages, or they would never have taken the trouble to acquire an Empire at all ; and, so far as one can judge, the country has gone on increasing steadily in wealth, population, and power with every extension of the borders of its Empire, and will continue to do so until the decay of the national spirit makes us shrink from bearing the glorious burden of our Imperial inheritance. Now, bear with me for a moment while I show, once again, that the whole weight of authority is in favour of the proposition that to make India safe we must keep Kandahar. The latest blue-book is quite conclusive on this point. The Government must be very hard pressed when it publishes, in support of withdrawal, the opinions of that venerable retired judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, Sir Erskine Perry, and of Major Baring, who is rather a civilian than a soldier, and who may, besides, be regarded as the mere *alter ego* of Lord Northbrook. If you analyze carefully the opinions of real experts on this question, you will find that Sir Henry Norman stands quite alone among military men, either in England or in India, in advocating what the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls " withdrawal, and nothing but withdrawal." Sir Henry, too, is not a man who has had any recent military experience. Sir Garnet Wolseley and others advise withdrawal as far as Pishin only, and this for financial rather than strategical reasons. It is, however, clear that the financial saving from the substitution of Pishin for Kandahar would be quite unreal. Sir Garnet says it has been shown that an English division can march from one end of Afghanistan to another without encountering serious opposition, and that, consequently, all we have to do is to keep such a division in the Pishin valley, ready to march on Kandahar at a few hours' notice. But it is obvious that this division would have to be as strong as the force General Roberts led from Kabul to Kandahar, for General Phayre, with his smaller force, could not advance last year even when Kandahar was held by a British garrison ; and, *à fortiori,* a force of equal strength would find such a movement impracticable if the Afghans, assisted by Russian soldiers and protected by the screen of the Khojah Amran Mountains and the determined indifference of the Government of India to Central Asian politics, had quietly devoted months, or even years, of preparation to the task of fortifying Kandahar and its approaches against an enemy advancing from India. The Ministry has somewhat disingenuously tried to represent Sir Donald Stewart as an advocate for the restricted Pishin frontier, by publishing in the blue-book a memorandum he wrote on the subject in April, 1879. But at that time Lord Lytton himself preferred the Pishin frontier, in the belief that he could create a strong and friendly Afghan State under the rule of Yakoob Khan. The murder of Cavagnari showed that this was a delusion ; and Lord Lytton then saw the necessity of breaking up Afghanistan and securing for our army a permanent hold on the country. Sir F. Roberts consequently was asked to say how this could be best accomplished, and he recommended that we should abandon Kabul and the Kurram Valley and keep Kandahar, being of opinion that to resist Russian aggression our best plan will be henceforth, in military parlance, to refuse our right and take the offensive vigorously on the left. Sir Donald Stewart at the same time, about the middle of last year, expressed his hearty approval of the general drift of Sir F. Roberts's memorandum, adding, with more particular reference to Kandahar, that "our position in the south of Afghanistan" made the evacuation of Kabul possible and expedient. There appears, therefore, to be no pretence for saying that the new Commander-in-Chief in India now favours withdrawal to Pishin ; and I need scarcely remark that, since Sir F. Roberts and Sir D. Stewart gave their advice in July, 1880, the operations of Ayoub Khan, the discovery of the substantial character of Russian designs in Afghanistan, and the subjugation of the Turcomans have combined to place in a still stronger light the unrivalled importance to us of the position of Kandahar. I think, therefore, Lord Hartington is right in holding that to stay in Pishin would be a costly and ineffectual compromise, and that if our troops are to remain above the Bolan Pass at all, they may as well stay at Kandahar. His Lordship, indeed, uses this argument to justify complete withdrawal ; but Lord Lytton pointed out last night that, if we abandon Quetta and Pishin as well as Kandahar, we shall lose the control of Beluchistan as well as Afghanistan. The Khan of Khelat has written to the ex-Viceroy deploring the threatened change of policy which is, according to the Duke of Argyll and Lord Northbrook, to excite such joy in the hearts of the native princes of India ; and it seems incredible that the Government can abandon an ally who has done such good service during the last three years to the rulers of India. Lord Lytton wisely devoted a good part of his speech to an exposure of the real state of Shere Ali's feelings towards the Government of India during Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty. It is easy to say, as Lord Derby does, that this is our old story, and that the nation has delivered its verdict on the question who was to blame for the alienation of the late Ameer from the English alliance. But the essential principle of the policy of evacuation is that the Afghans, if left to themselves, will become as well-disposed towards us, and as eager to resist Russian advances, as they were in the days of Lord Northbrook ; and it is therefore necessary to insist on the proofs we have that during Lord Northbrook's Viceroyalty Shere Ali intrigued freely with the Russians and showed his contempt for the Viceroy of India in the most marked and open way. The reply of Lord Northbrook to Lord Lytton's attack on him was feeble in the extreme. He could not deny the facts, and he therefore affected to treat them in a jocular fashion, actually quoting Pickwick with a mal-appropriateness which must have been ludicrously plain to everyone but himself. Perhaps one of the strangest delusions which ever entered any man's mind is that which has evidently taken possession of Lord Northbrook since he came back from India : that he is not merely a stiff, steady man of business, but has a sprightly wit, and is meant by nature to be the comic man of the House of Lords. He rarely speaks now without making ponderous efforts at playfulness which must cause his friends to feel quite unhappy about him. Lord Lytton, on the other hand, puts on the gravity of a sage who has never laughed at anything in his life ; and his speech of last night will disappoint many persons by its studied moderation and freedom from those "ornaments of debate," invective and ridicule. Lord Derby, of course, seized the opportunity to give his old friends of the Opposition a vicious dig in the ribs. As might be expected from his cold and cautious character, he advocates total withdrawal, chiefly on the ground that the occupation of Kandahar would be so great an expense to the people of India. On this head I enclose an appendix to a pamphlet issued to-day by Sir Henry Green, in which a very careful estimate is given of the probable cost of maintaining a sufficient garrison at Kandahar. I believe it is no secret that this estimate, which is very much less than that of Sir Henry Norman, has been drawn up from figures supplied by Sir Frederick Roberts. Probably the best debating speech made last night was that of Lord Salisbury, who went in at Russia with a will, evidently feeling that he had been hoodwinked and humbugged three years ago by Count Schouvaloff. Lord Cranbrook, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Granville, Lord Beaconsfield, and probably Lords Lansdowne and Dunraven, are to speak to-night ; and I hope Lord Lytton will be allowed to give the Lords a sample of his debating power by replying before the division is taken. It is expected that there will be a large Whig defection from the ministerial ranks.

When, in my last week's letter, I ventured to give utterance to forebodings of further mischief to result from Sir George Colley's generalship, I little thought that my fears would have such a speedy and startling justification as was supplied on Monday morning by the awful and humiliating story of the disaster to our forces on Majuba Hill. This position was, no doubt, the one reconnoitred by General Colley two days before ; and the fact that the Boers, though thus forewarned, left it unoccupied, shows they were conscious it could not be held by a detachment from the British camp. General, Colley however, an excellent strategist on paper, saw that from Majuba Hill he could dominate the Boer lines, and apparently did not consider if it was possible for him to place on the hill a strong enough force of troops and guns to turn to account the natural advantages of the position. It is difficulty to keep back tears of rage and shame as one reads the narratives of the correspondents who accompanied the General on his ill-fated expedition. The ascent of the hill was so rough that the guns had to be left behind, and the infantry were quite exhausted when they reached the summit at midnight. Many of them, utterly worn out, lay down to sleep in the wet grass, and it may readily be conjectured that they were not in a fit state in the morning to resist the onslaught of the Boers. So confident was the General in the courage of his men and the moral effect of his turning movement on the surprised enemy, that he made no attempt to fortify the position he had gained, and it would seem that he had not even arranged for supports to be sent forward from the camp. The Boers, no doubt, had received exact information as to the strength of the detachment on the hill, or they would not have advanced so boldly as they did. The first telegrams alleged that our men fought well till their ammunition failed, but were then forced to give way. Later accounts, however, show that this excuse was unfounded, and that our men were beaten in fair fight. Sir Evelyn Wood praises the conduct of the 92nd men, and thus confirms the statement that the 58th men and the sailors broke when it came to fighting at close quarters. This one fact is the most significant commentary possible on that defence of the short-service system which Sir Garnet Wolseley has written in this month's number of the *Nineteenth Century,* and which is meant as a reply to Sir F. Roberts's Mansion House speech. Sir Garnet sneers at everyone who disagrees with him in a way that readily accounts for his general unpopularity ; and he must be perfectly well aware that short service—which Mr. Childers last night announced the decision of the Government to abandon—is strongly condemned, not only by old fogies in the military clubs, but by generals quite as distinguished as he is himself. Next to himself, he had faith in Sir George Colley as a capable commander. One would like to know, therefore, how, if short service has improved the army, our troops under General Colley have suffered the unprecedented disgrace of being driven helter-skelter from the top of a hill by an enemy who had no bayonets to their rifles. It is not pleasant to have to confess the awkward truth that the fighting spirit of some regiments in the British army is not what it used to be : but anything is better than glozing over our defeats and applauding every British soldier who survives the rout of his regiment as a hero who has displayed superb gallantry against overwhelming odds. Against three different enemies now in three successive years our soldiers have shown a lack of that strenuousness in enduring the shock of battle for which they used to be famous ; and, unless the Empire is to go to pieces, the causes of this falling off must be traced and remedied. Whatever his faults as a general, Sir George Colley showed on Sunday that he could die like a brave soldier, and it is fair to his memory to say that the fuller report received by mail of his address to his troops after their first repulse at Laing's Neck shows he took to himself all the blame of that defeat. The appointment of Sir F. Roberts to succeed him has excited some surprise, for much confidence is felt in Sir Evelyn Wood's ability to restore the credit of our arms, and General Roberts knows absolutely nothing of South Africa. A very strongly-worded telegram from Natal in to-day's *Times* betrays a disposition on the part of the colonists to resent the new appointment as indicating an intention to place Natal and the Transvaal under a military dictatorship. Any feeling of this sort would, no doubt, cause the war to spread. The cost of subjugating the Boers will now eat up all Mr. Gladstone's surplus ; and, when the victory is gained, of what value will it be ? While England is spending millions to acquire new territories in the Transvaal, Mr. Gladstone's Government has practically cut adrift the Cape Colony, which is left to wage war out of its own resources, and is snubbed by Lord Kimberley and Mr. Grant Duff for choosing, when it is abandoned by the Imperial Government, to fight the Basutos in its own way. The public rebuke administered by the Colonial Office to the Cape Ministry for dealing too harshly with the Basutos has been very naturally resented as an impertinence by the colonists, and will probably lead to a separation of South Africa from the British Empire. Indeed, if Mr. Gladstone lives only five years longer, I think he will be able to pronounce the funeral oration of the Empire before he himself goes to his rest.

The news that the chief military adviser of the Boers is a Fenian has further embittered public feeling in this country against the Irish agitators ; and Sir William Harcourt's militant style of oratory against the Land League, which he declares collects its coppers in Ireland, but its gold and silver from Fenian sympathisers in America, has in consequence been more warmly applauded than it would have been a few weeks ago. In the House of Commons last night that determined fanatic, Mr. Dillon, irritated by the Home Secretary's attack upon him, declared openly that, if he were an Irish farmer, he would shoot any person who tried to evict him—this, he maintained, was not preaching assassination—and that the Irish people ought, if they were strong enough, to begin a civil war at once against the infamous English Government. This is plainspeaking at last. Mr. Dillon has stepped into the place left vacant by Mr. Parnell, and he will, no doubt, be one of the first persons arrested under the Coercion Act when he goes back to Ireland, at the end of this week. Sir W. Harcourt was quite justified, after Mr. Dillon's speech, in denouncing the Land League as a treasonable conspiracy, but his unrestrained rhetoric is certainly doing the Government a good deal of harm. Mr. T. P. O'Connor replied to him last night in a very skilfully-worded speech, reproaching him with embittering the Irish people for ever against the Liberal party. This Irish member, too, made the best speech in the final debate on the Coercion Bill. His reference to Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Mundella as the tutors of the Home Rulers in the art of obstruction, and to Mr. Chamberlain as the Cabinet Minister who, if he had not the courage of his convictions, had at least the silence of his shame, struck me as particularly neat. The Arms Bill will probably be passed without much delay, but no one can guess when the promised Land Bill will be introduced. Rumour has it that the Cabinet is still at loggerheads about the principles of the measure ; and you hear it repeated confidently again, as it has been once a week since last November, that the Gladstone Ministry is on its last legs.

The *Times* of yesterday has an interesting notice of Carlyle's Autobiography, which Mr. Froude has brought out with commendable despatch. The book seems to be much pleasanter reading than J. S. Mill's morbid account of his own life ; but it is somewhat disappointing to find that Carlyle through the greater part of his life was a soured and somewhat envious man. There is scarcely any famous man of whom he speaks well. One remarkable exception, however, is the Duke of Wellington, whom he compares for rugged and tenacious honesty of purpose, and a faculty, with all his hesitating speech, of convincing his hearers by virtue of his own earnestness of belief, to Oliver Cromwell. The Duke would hardly have relished the comparison. It is much to be regretted that Carlyle did not select the Duke as the hero of a book, and write the history of England's struggle against Napoleon, instead of becoming the biographer of Frederick of Prussia. The papers this week also contain the text of Carlyle's quaint and touching bequest of bursaries to the University of Edinburgh.

I enclose a copy of a paper I have written for the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. I am to read it this evening, and Sir Richard Temple has kindly consented to take the chair, though I warned him I should have to say some things that would [illegible] distasteful to him. Admire my philosophy, [illegible] composing this essay in the midst of the incessant stir of political strife in England.

J. M. M.

## GYMKHANA AND HUNT SKY-RACES.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1881.

THE sky-races on the Kennedy Sea-face yesterday were not so well attended as on Saturday, but still a great number of people were present. There were again four events,—two steeplechases and two flat races. The Gymkhana Steeplechase, for all untrained Arab and country-bred horses, was won cleverly by Countess, ridden by Mr. Tobin. The Hunt Pony Steeplechase fell to Utility, The Leper being a very good second. In the race for the Ladies' Bracelet, Mr. St. George's Dardanelles came in first easily ; but he ran under protest, an objection having been lodged against him on the ground of his being a racer. Mr. Lyon's Cabin-boy was second. An objection was lodged against the winner of the Polo Stakes also, Mr. Kuper's Lucifer, who won two races on Saturday.

GYMKHANA STEEPLECHASE.—For all untrained Arab and C. B. horses. Catch weights over 11 stone. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. T.'s, b a h Loafer, Mr. Tobin | 1 |
| Mr. Taffy's, w a h Dewi Wyn, Mr. W. Pocket | 2 |
| Mr. Kilnwick's, g cb m Countess, Mr. Gray | 3 |

Dewi Wyn and Countess made the running ; but Loafer, whose rider rode a very patient waiting race, drew up about half way, and won by two lengths ; Dewi Wyn second.

HUNT PONY STEEPLECHASE.—For all untrained ponies 13-2 and under that have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds. Catch weights over 11 stone. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10. Rs. 100 added.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Gawne's, b cb p Utility, Owner | 1 |
| Mr. Gray's, r cb p The Leper, Owner | 2 |
| Mr. Gethyn's, b cb p The Crab, Owner | 3 |
| Mr. Nicholson's, b cb p Haout, Owner | 0 |

Haout refused the first jump, and his rider was still trying to make him take it when the winner passed the post. Utility won by a neck from The Leper ; The Crab, a long way behind, third.

LADIES' BRACELET.—For all untrained Arab and C. B. horses nominated by ladies. Catch weights over 11 stone. ½ mile. Prize, a bracelet. Winner receives entrance money. Entrance Rs. 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Tuson, Mr. St. George's ch a h Dardanelles, Owner | 1 |
| Mrs. Lyon, Mr. A. W. Lyon's, g p h Cabin-boy Mr. Even | 2 |
| Mrs. Portman's g a h Sir Frank, Mr. Conran | 3 |
| Mrs. Symons, Mr. N. S. Symons' b a h Kingfisher, Mr. Gray | 0 |

Dardanelles won as he liked, hands down.

POLO STAKES.—For all recognized Gymkhana polo ponies 13-2 and under, certified, if necessary, by the Hony. Secretary for polo. Catch weights over 10-7. ½ mile heats without dismounting. Entrance Rs. 5. Rs. 50 added.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Kuper's, ch cb p Lucifer, Mr. Conran | 1 |
| Mr. L. nom. Mr. C.'s, g cb m Meg, Mr. Gray | 2 |
| M. Le Petit's, cb p Café au Lait, Owner | 3 |
| Mr. Gethyn's, g c r p Cocktail, Mr. Gray | 0 |
| Mr. R. C.'s ch cb m La Reclamé, Owner | 0 |
| Mr. N. S. Symons' b cb p Skittles, Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Reid's, ch cb p Snob, Owner | 0 |

Lucifer, Meg, and Café au Lait came in twice in succession in the order named, and with about the same space separating them, namely, two lengths between first and second, and three lengths between second and third.

## B. V. RIFLE-SHOOTING.

THE MAXWELL CUP COMPETITION.

B. and E. Companies' teams shot yesterday morning with the following results :—

B. COMPANY.

| | 500 yds. | 800 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Noble | 27 | 31 | 58 |
| Col. Sergt. Jefferies | 32 | 23 | 55 |
| Sergt. Hall | 30 | 19 | 49 |
| Lce. Corpl Cummings | 33 | 31 | 64 |
| Vol. Brumley | 32 | 22 | 54 |
| ,, Warne | 26 | 24 | 50 |
| ,, Fido | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| | | | 380 |
| Allowed on checking targets. | | | 1 |
| | | Total | 381 |
| | | Average | 54·12 |

E. COMPANY.

| | 500 yds. | 800 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Serg. Melvin | 31 | 28 | 59 |
| Vol. Sharp | 30 | 26 | 56 |
| Corpl. Macmillan | 32 | 18 | 50 |
| Sergt. Lang | 30 | 18 | 48 |
| Capt. Wyer | 22 | 23 | 45 |
| Corpl. Crowley | 21 | 17 | 38 |
| Sergt. Farran | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| | | | 321 |
| | | Average | 44·12 |

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

GOLF FOURSOME HANDICAP MATCH.

THE following is the result of the drawing for the foursome match :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Burn.<br>Mr. Macrae. | v | Mr. Chalmers.<br>Mr. McLaren. |
| Mr. Arthur.<br>Mr. Hutton. | v | Mr. Dawson.<br>Mr. Maxwell. |
| Mr. Chrystal.<br>Mr. Oliver. | v | Mr. Gardner.<br>Mr. Skinner. |
| Mr. Elliot.<br>Mr. Melvin. | v | Mr. Simpson.<br>Mr. Stiven. |

BYE.

Mr. Gray Mr. Roberts.

First ties must be played off on or before Saturday, first. Pairs failing to come forward by that date will be scratched.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

THE following telegram has been received from the Political Resident at Aden, dated 16th March, 1881:—With reference to my telegram of the 14th, the Consul General, Egypt, now telegraphs : Quarantine on vessels for Egypt dates from their arrival at Tor. Aden will be compromised by communicating with vessels from Persian Gulf. Egyptian board enquires what protective measures have you adopted. Message ends. Seven days' quarantine when clean, and fifteen when foul, imposed in Egypt. Aden must do likewise, and ten and fifteen days will be imposed, unless Government forbid : in which case inform Consul-General, Cairo.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

Touching the telegraphic summary of Lord Hartington's statement about the paragraph published in the *Times*, the *Pioneer* says negotiations are being carried on in the direction indicated by the *Times*, but the precise arrangements to be made are not yet fixed.

### EVACUATION OF THE KHYBER.

There is no excitement attending the evacuation of the Khyber. The rear guard of our troops will leave Ali' Musjid to-day, and the Jezailchis now garrison the posts from Lundi Khana to the frontier.

### THE AMEER'S ENVOY.

The Kabul Envoy reached Lundi Kotal on the 17th instant. He was received with a salute of 15 guns; and left the same day. The ammunition for the Ameer has passed through Jellalabad. All well.

### PRESENT TO THE AMEER.

Government are sending twenty-two elephants as a present to the Ameer.

## GROUNDING OF A VESSEL IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, MARCH 21.

MANORA, MARCH 20.—The B. I. S. N. Company's Euphrates grounded yesterday at the mouth of our harbour. The weather from early morning till 9 a. m. was so hazy, that it was impossible to distinguish objects one hundred and fifty yards off. Even the lighthouse was not visible to those on board when the vessel took the ground, without any apparent shock, between the fair-weather buoy and the end of Manora breakwater.

The captain endeavoured to gain the entrance channel, but the wind and a strong flood tide prevented his doing so. The pilot was not on board at the time.

Signals of distress were promptly attended to by Captain Brebner, Master Attendant, who, with his pilots, immediately boarded her, and got her off with the assistance of the hopper barge Sind, which fortunately happened to be near the spot.

The wells were sounded, but the vessel was found not to have made any water. Captain Brebner surveyed her during the day and sent divers down to inspect her; and finding no damage, sent the vessel at 7 p. m. with the Persian Gulf mails.

### THE 18TH N. I.

The head-quarters of the 18th N. I. have left for Bombay.

## THE "CHUPPAN BHOG."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NERIAD, MARCH 21.

The Chuppan Bhog was celebrated satisfactorily. Fifty thousand persons arrived by train between yesterday and to-day. The crowd was very great, but orderly. A few slight accidents only.

Weather cool and fair. Health good.

The railway arrangements were perfect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the terms of peace arranged with the Boers include a Royal Commission of Enquiry into their grievances, and stipulate that the Boers return to their homes, whilst the British garrisons in the Transvaal are to maintain their present positions.

### THE RUSSIANS AND MERV.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Merv stating that the plain between Tejend and Merv is without water, and is impracticable for marching an army across. The telegram states further that the Russians are close to Tejend, but it is believed they will not make an attempt to move on Merv this year, if at all.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MARCH 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 17th instant.

LISBON, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 19th instant.

ADEN, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4 9-16 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 84 |
| 4½ do. do. | 90⅞ |
| 3 do. Consols for account | 100⅛ |
| 5 do. French Rente, 1872 | 120¼ |
| Bar Silver | 52 |

Arrivals—Halo and Patriana.

AT a special general meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon, after some business of a formal nature had been transacted, Mr. Grattan Geary, in accordance with notice given, asked the Municipal Commissioner whether he was aware that upon an inspection of the inmates of the Bombay Lock Hospital recently by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Beatty, and Drs. Blanc and Knapp, it was found that out of two hundred women detained in the institution, ninety-two were not suffering from contagious diseases of any kind whatever, and that amongst the remainder there were not any who were labouring under that form of contagious disease which it is the special object of the C. D. Act to reach, namely, syphilis? also whether he was aware that there were now only fifty inmates in the said hospital, showing an average of five per cent. only of illness amongst the classes brought upon the police books under the operation of the Act, the result completely refuting the assertions of those instrumental in re-introducing the Act into Bombay, namely, that sixty to eighty per cent., or at all events considerably upwards of fifty per cent., of those admitted into the general hospitals of the city had suffered from the most aggravated form of contagious disease, which was a wide-spreading plague threatening the health not only of the present, but of future generations? also whether, it having been ascertained that only five per cent. of the native women brought under the operation of the Act suffered from contagious disease, while of the European women none were found to be so suffering, the result being that there were only 50 or, if they liked, 60 inmates on an average now in the Lock Hospital, the Municipal Commissioner would deem it to be his duty to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts referred to, with a view of inducing the Government to reconsider the propriety of deducting from the police grant due to this city the sum of Rs. 15,000, on the plea that it was required for further Lock Hospital accommodation? Mr. Geary pressed these questions, and brought forward facts in support of his contention that the Act had already, within a few months of its re-introduction into Bombay, proved a complete failure. The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the consideration of the question should be postponed for a short time until a report which the Surgeon-General was preparing could be laid before the Corporation. Mr. Geary said that the statements embodied in his questions were or were not facts; if they were facts no report could possibly alter them. He had put these questions first without having given notice; but several weeks had since elapsed, and there had been ample time to ascertain whether the statements were correct or not. The Municipal Commissioner again expressed an opinion that it would be well to defer the consideration of the subject, and said he believed it was true that some women were found in the hospital not actually suffering from disease, but this was owing to the fact that women were not discharged immediately upon their recovery. After a discussion of some length, in the course of which Dr. Cook stated that at the present moment there were 86 patients in the Lock Hospital, a resolution proposed by Mr. Geary was carried. It was to the effect that the attention of Government should be drawn to the facts referred to, with a view of inducing them to re-consider the propriety of deducting Rs. 15,000 from the police grant. An amendment to the effect that consideration of the matter should be adjourned until the report of the Surgeon-General had been received was lost. The Corporation then adjourned to Friday.

THE depôt of the Bombay 4th Regiment N. I. will arrive in Bombay on the 27th instant by special train from Surat at Marine Lines railway station, and will be despatched to Ahmednuggur by special train on the 28th instant.

ON Saturday news was brought to Lanowlee that a panther had been seen lurking down the ghaut. A small party was made up to go after the animal, and in the course of the afternoon it was seen in a ravine. A shot wounded the beast, and unfortunately one of the party, Captain Rushbrooke, went towards it to give it the *coup de grace*. The panther charged him and knocked him over, frightfully mauling him. A sergeant ran up and shot the panther dead, thus saving Captain Rushbrooke's life. The latter is doing fairly well. One of his arms especially is badly bitten.

MR. LESTOCK REID, Commissioner, N. D., arrived at Bandora on Wednesday last, and put up on the hill in Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's house. Mr. Reid will remain at Bandora until he is relieved by Mr. Sheppard; after which he will leave for England on furlough and retire.

AT the late Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow some excellent specimens of flax from Russian and Irish seed were shown, especially from the Kanhpur experimental farm, some of the samples being valued at £60 per ton in England.

THE disappointment and surprise felt by the Indian Press at the recent decision of the Government of India to abolish the Press Commissionership, in defiance of an almost unanimous public opinion, will, says the *Englishman*, not be lessened when it is generally known that the personal claims of the late Press Commissioner, Mr. Lethbridge, have been treated with singular harshness. It is true, we believe, that Mr. Lethbridge was offered the option of remaining in the service of Government, or of retiring on pension; and that he voluntarily chose the latter course. But we understand that the only service offered to him, as an alternative to retirement on pension, was a reversion to the subordinate position and pay in the Bengal Educational Department which he held many years ago, before the inception of the Press Commissionership. It is no secret that Mr. Lethbridge, when he accepted the post of Press Commissioner, stipulated for, and obtained, a formal guarantee against the contingency of such a reversion in case of the abolition of the Press Office. It is difficult to understand, and we are unable to ascertain, on what grounds, either of law or of equity, the Government of India can justify their repudiation of this undoubted guarantee; for the plea that the written promises of one Government are not binding on its successor will hardly be seriously maintained. One thing, however, is clear—that the option offered to Mr. Lethbridge was in reality an illusory one; for without abandonment of self-respect he could scarcely do otherwise than retire from the service of a Government that deliberately proposed to wrong him if he remained.

A WRITER in a London society journal states:—Lady Colley is at present at Pietermaritzburg, and, I regret to hear, in very delicate health. It will be some consolation to know that in her present great trial she has her brother, Lieut. Bruce Hamilton, of the 15th Regiment, with her. He had recently arrived in South Africa from Afghanistan, with the object of joining Sir George Colley's staff as aide-de-camp. Another brother, Lieut. Gilbert Hamilton, 14th Hussars, Sir Sam Browne's "galloper" in the first portion of the Afghan war, is on his way out to South Africa, and will be with Lady Colley before long.

AT this moment, the *Athenæum* remarks, many of our readers may like to be reminded that the late Sir George Colley was the author of the excellent article "Army" in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The article, which occupies some sixty pages, was one of the few writings of the lamented general.

EVERYONE, says *Life*, is sorry for the gallant Gordon Highlanders, who after serving throughout the Afghan war without knowing the meaning of the word defeat, have met with so signal a reverse in South Africa. The regiment has lost very heavily by all accounts, and I am sorry to see such officers as Captain MacGregor, Lieutenant Wright, and Second Lieutenants MacDonald and George Staunton in the hands of the enemy. All four shared in the victory over Ayoub Khan, and in the famous march from Kabul to Kandahar. Captain MacGregor, whose younger brother fell at Laing's Neck, was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Kabul Field Force, and has been gazetted to a brevet majority for his Afghan service.

COMMANDER FRANCIS ROMILLY, R. N., who was shot down at the top of Majuba mountain, was one of the oldest friends and shipmates of the Duke of Edinburgh. As a youngster, he was in the Raccoon with Count Gleichen, and later on he served as lieutenant in the Galatea, throughout her long and noteworthy commission round the world. As flag lieutenant to Sir James Drummond, he was at one time well known in the Mediterranean squadron. He was on shore with our blue-jackets in the Zulu war, and was a most popular and rising young officer.

THE choice of a successor to Sir George Colley, *Life* remarks, rested, of course, between our only two generals, and of the two report at first had it that the Quartermaster-General was to go out. There is a chorus of congratulation that we are to have the services of Sir Frederick Roberts, who leaves England at once for South Africa. The appointment has met with almost universal approbation. It is an act which cannot in the slightest degree reflect upon Sir Evelyn Wood, and certainly not upon Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will retain in public estimation his position as England's "other general."

THERE were, says the *World*, gloomy faces to be seen at the military clubs on the receipt of the news of our latest disaster in the Transvaal. Defeat after defeat, owing to the suicidal custom of trying to make one man do the work of five, is reported; but Maiwand, Isandula, Ekowe, Laing's Neck, and many other names have taught us no lesson.

THERE seems to be some mistake about the numbers engaged in the fighting at Majuba Hill on Sunday. Sir Evelyn Wood, in a despatch dated March 3, speaking of the good behaviour of our officers and men, says they numbered but 350, all told. In previous official despatches the number was given at 600 or more.

*Vanity Fair* hears that the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Connaught both expressed their desire to be sent out to the Transvaal.

WHILE the underground railways profited immensely by the snowstorm of last January, the Great Western, as Sir Daniel Gooch told the shareholders yesterday, lost £56,000 by it, equivalent to from one-half to three-quarters per cent. abstracted from the dividend.

A WRITER in the *Whitehall Review* says:—I have reason to believe that a little difference of opinion raged round the appointment of Sir F. Roberts as successor to poor Sir George Colley. The Horse Guards wished, if any change were made in the command which had devolved upon Sir Evelyn Wood, that Sir Garnet Wolseley should be despatched to the front. But Mr. Childers preferred Sir F. Roberts, and his appointment was made suddenly and quite unexpectedly. The first Sir Frederick heard of what had been done was from a telegram despatched to him at midnight on Monday, requesting him to prepare at once to depart for South Africa.

THE case of the 8th Regiment, referred to by Sir F. Roberts at the Mansion House banquet, has been considered an exceptional one, but a military correspondent assures the *Globe* it is equally applicable to the 11th Regiment. He says:—"I saw the regiment the day before it embarked for India, about two years ago; it was a regiment of healthy, neat-looking, very young men, many so young that I should have more than hesitated to pass them for recruits a few-years ago, when I was superintending officer of a district comprising several counties. I now find that the regiment in question is at Kandahar. A few months ago it marched into Afghanistan 700 strong. During the last six months upwards of 100 have died, about 110 are now in hospital, and the total number fit for parade is now only 260, most of whom are in a weakly state."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall* says:—"Who is the 'Irish renegade' whom the *Standard* correspondent found acting as Mr. Joubert's chief adviser in the Boer camp? There is only one person I know of who would be likely to be found occupying such a position, and that is Mr. Aylward, the author of an interesting work on the Transvaal. That Mr. Aylward is an Irishman by birth there can be no doubt, but to designate him by the title of 'renegade' would be a mistake. Mr. Aylward engaged in the service of the Transvaal Government before the annexation, thereby losing his status as a British subject, which he has never taken steps to regain, and there can be no doubt that he has been in close sympathy with the Boers ever since. That his manners might give the impression described, I can very readily understand, though it is only just to say, on the other hand, that not a few British officers who came in contact with him in Pietermaritzburg while the Zulu war was in progress were led to form a by no means unfavourable estimate of his character. If he has any part in the direction of the military movements of the Boers, their admirable tactics can be readily explained, for he is a man with a veritable genius for irregular warfare. It is by no means impossible that very high personages once connected with the Colonial Office could give more information about him."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets to have to announce that a Royal Warrant will shortly be published introducing a departmental in place of the regimental system for Army Veterinary-Surgeons. It was intimated some time ago that this change was probable, but there was some hope that the good sense of the senior officers of the Veterinary Department would have induced them to save the head of their department the necessity of introducing a measure which, however desirable in the present condition of affairs as regards service in India, certainly has much to condemn it, and will, we fear, have the effect of rendering the position of the army veterinary-surgeon more pitiable than ever. The veterinary-surgeons have but themselves to blame, certain senior officers having resisted every attempt that has been made to render them available for service in India. They, in fact, have literally forced the head of the department to bring in the departmental system against his own wishes and inclination.

THE London Stereoscopic Company has just utilised the electric light for the production of a portrait of Sir Frederick Roberts. The *Globe* says a capital likeness is the result.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *World*:—Good soldiers and brave are not rare in the British army; but men competent and willing to help us in the delicate task of keeping on friendly terms with our Indian fellow-subjects, and of smoothing down the frequent quarrels between Hindoo and Mahomedan, are of a truth not met with every day. Such a man I lately had the privilege of becoming acquainted with in Constantinople, and I beg respectfully to draw attention to him. Col. S. M. Tahir Bey served with distinction in the Crimea, where he was attached to Qrmr.-General McDonald as interpreter. In 1857 he served under the same gallant officer in China, and after nine months' active service amongst the Celestials, was sent in all haste to India. He went through the Mutiny, being present at many battles, and in 1861 was appointed inspector of police at Bareilly, being highly recommended by Chief-Inspector Inglis, of Oude. Tahir's breast bears nine decorations, including three English, the French, Austrian, Turkish, &c. He holds the most flattering certificates, bearing such signatures as Court, Mayn, Elliott, Teasdale, Muir, Earle, Unwin, Drummond, and others. He is a high-caste Mahomedan, and speaks nine languages, including a perfect knowledge of English and Hindustani, and is therefore considerably more fitted to treat with obstreperous "darkies" than our home-made diplomatists, who go to work with an eyeglass and a dragoman. He returned to Turkey in 1871, and entered the Gendarmerie, then called the Military Police, and is to-day the right-hand man of Baker Pasha, with whom he has been much employed in Asia Minor. Tahir is a hale wiry man of forty-six. He told me that he much wished to re-enter Her Majesty's Indian service. These are troublous times for our great Eastern Empire, and it seems a pity to miss a chance of gaining a tried and loyal servant.

IN an article upon the Bombay Government's resolution on the Chota-Oodeypore case, the *Times* says:—The conclusion is somewhat halting, though from no fault of the court of inquiry. The difficulties in bringing English criminal law to bear on a social condition and habits of thought so distinct as are the Rajpoot from those for which it was framed might have been thought all but insuperable. It marks a considerable approximation of English to Indian institutions that evidence has been collected with any approach to coherence, that the servants of palaces have dared to testify against their masters, that ladies have from the seclusion of the zenana given intelligible narratives of fact. A vast interval remains to be bridged over before the Eastern mind can be persuaded that the way to guard family honour is not to maintain a preposterous isolation like the *purdah* custom, and a delicacy so strained that it is unlawful for a grown woman to be in the room with a husband and his wife. The truer security is to admit the female sex to its fair share in intellectual occupations and amusements. Still, something is gained when Native States begin to understand that women have rights under Imperial law like men, that the crime of matrimonial infidelity in a princess cannot excuse the crime of murder in a prince.

WE (*Globe*) have now before us the result of the Kolhapur trial, which has been regarded as so strange an illustration of our Government policy in India. The special court appointed by the authorities of the presidency has sentenced seventeen persons to various terms of transportation, and eight of them are condemned to this punishment for life. It is needless to say that such sentences as these attest a conviction in the mind of the judge that the conspiracy not only existed, but was of a most dangerous and desperate character. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the verdict against the accused was wrong, or was arrived at without good grounds, and thus we are assured that in spite of all doubts and denials the news originally sent to this country as to the existence of the conspiracy was perfectly trustworthy. That intelligence, however, came through an unofficial channel, and was not only pooh-poohed but, almost flatly contradicted by the Secretary of State for India. It appears that for a long time after the rebellious attempt had been planned, and had been discovered by the local authorities, the Government here in England knew nothing whatever about it. Moreover, this ignorance was shared by the Government of India, which, even after the trial had been instituted at Kolhapur, ignored the very existence of the plot. It is certainly not satisfactory to find that events of the highest importance may occur in one presidency without being so much as heard of at the seat of Government, and it is, perhaps, still less creditable to the authorities that when accounts of such occurrences are sent home by private means, they should ignore and deny facts which they ought to have been the first to make known to the public in England.

A CONTROVERSY is going on in the columns of the *Guardian* which, if it is of special interest to the clergy, is not without great importance to the laity also. Where are the curates of the future to come from? It seems to be agreed that it is becoming more and more difficult to find them, and that when found they are not always what had been desired. Various reasons are assigned for the fact. There is, it is believed, a growing reluctance on the part of young men who go to the universities to take orders, and this reluctance is traced by some to disgust at the pronounced character of party disputes in the Church, by others to the unsettled state of men's minds in general on theological questions. Yet other authorities will have it that clerical pay is too low to attract good men. The days are long past when a parson could be "passing rich," or even passing poor, "on forty pounds a year," for salaries under £100 are getting fewer and fewer, as they ought, and £150 or £180 are now common figures. It is alleged, however, that the cost of living is so much greater in these days that it more than counterbalances the improvement in income. The "Literates" come in for a share of the blame. They have, it is alleged, become very numerous, their education has cost but little, and they compete not altogether upon equal terms with the graduate. The bishops, it is understood, are inclined to set themselves against a greater multiplication of this class of clergy, and, if so, one cause of complaint will be in a fair way to disappear. But it is really a serious matter if, as one of the *Guardian's* correspondents asserts, curates who are not gentlemen are becoming common, for, as he justly remarks, the poor, who must always be the special care of an Established Church, appreciate the ministrations of a gentleman at least as much as their superiors, and need them still more.

*Life* hears that one of the most striking things in connection with the new sequel to "Endymion," which Lord Beaconsfield will probably publish before the year is out, will be the preface. It is beginning to leak out that in it the author will both give a "gaol delivery" of his critics and such a key to his other works as he is willing to vouchsafe.

THERE is evidently going to be a large Carlyle literature. Messrs. Blackwood & Sons will publish "Thomas Carlyle," an essay reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*, by Genl. Sir E. B. Hamley. Under the title of "Thomas Carlyle, the Iconoclast of Nineteenth Century Shams," Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, will publish immediately a short study of the life and writings of Carlyle, illustrated with original matter and information regarding the principal Carlylean localities. One document will be included which, if not the earliest specimen of "Carlylese" now extant, will, it is said, throw light on the formation of his literary style.

## MR. MARTIN WOOD'S "NOTES ON RAJPOOTANA."

MR. MARTIN WOOD delivered an interesting lecture on the province of Rajpootana, on Friday last, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. He explained that he had not sufficient time to write out a regular lecture, but had put together a few particulars of the province which was just opened by the railway; but he must ask excuse, fo he could give his audience nothing like that methodical and scientific address which was delivered by the last lecturer, the Rev. Mr. Bochum. Since Rajpootana had recently been connected with Bombay by railway, all that vast province, which was formerly regarded as almost inaccessible, could now be visited with ease. This was, therefore, an opportunity for those—especially young men—who had no special ties to bind them to the city to get away from Bombay as soon and as far as they could. They could now seek their fortune in Rajpootana, where there is a good field for industry and enterprise. Nothing, said Mr. Wood, could give the meeting a better general idea of the characteristics of the province than the remarks of Colonel Bradford at Erinpura on the occasion of the opening of the new railway. That able political officer said: "This vast tract of country has now been connected throughout its entire length with the outer world, and from to-day ceases to be a mere geographical expression for all that is remote and far removed from modern civilization. I say modern advisedly, for we must not forget that Rajpootana is a fertile land, filled with the noblest monuments of ancient art. Its massive forts, its stately palaces, its exquisitely carved temples, its vast irrigation works, may fairly challenge comparison with the finest creations of modern times." Rajpootana, said the lecturer, contains 131,000 square miles; and this vast extent of area could be perceived more clearly by comparison with the area of Great Britain, which was 89,000 square miles. Mr. Wood here pointed to the black-board, on which the two outlines were very clearly drawn. In order to explain the physical geography of Rajpootana, Mr. Wood read an extract from Tod's *Rajasthan*, a book which, he remarked, was more often quoted than read. This work by a Bombay officer of the olden style, was imbued with the true literary enthusiasm of the classical order which was the characteristic of former days. The science of physical geography had taken great strides since the days of Tod, but his bird's-eye view of the province, as beheld by one from the commanding heights of Mount Aboo, was very picturesque and very peculiarly serviceable. We here give portions of the passage:—

"Let me place the reader on the highest peak of the insulated Aboo 'the saint's pinnacle,' as it is termed, and guide his eye in a survey over this wide expanse from the 'blue waters' of the Indus, west, to the 'withy-covered' Betwa on the east. From this the most elevated spot in Hindustan, overlooking by fifteen hundred feet the Aravulli mountains, his eye descends to the plains of Medpat (the classic term for Mewar), whose chief streams, flowing from the base of the Aravulli, join the Beris and Bunas, and are prevented from uniting with the Chumbul only by the Patar, or plateau of Central India." "Ascending this plateau near the celebrated Cheetor, let the eye deviate slightly from the direct eastern line, and pursue the only practicable path by Ruttungurh, and Singolli to Kotah, and he will observe its three successive steppes, the miniature representation of those of Russian Tartary. Let the observer here glance across the Chumbul and traverse Harouti to the eastern frontier, guarded by the fortress of Shahabad: thence abruptly descend the plateau to the level of the Sindh, still proceeding eastward, until the table-mountain, the western limit of Boodelkund, affords a resting point." "Let us now from our elevated stations (still turned to the east) carry the eye both south and north of the line described, which nearly bisects Media-desha 'the *central land*' of Rajasthan, best defined by the course of the Chumbul and its tributary stream to its confluence with the Jumna: while the regions west of the transalpine Aravulli may as justly be defined Western Rajasthan." "Still looking from Aboo over the tableland of Malwa, we observe her plains of black loam, furrowed by the numerous streams from the highest points of the Vindhya pursuing their northerly course; some meandering through valleys or falling over precipices, others bearing down all opposition, and actually forcing an exit through the central plateau to join the Chumbul." "Having thus glanced at the south, let us cast the eye north of this line and pause on the alpine Aravulli. Let us take a section of it from the capital Oodipoor, the line of our station on Aboo, passing through Oguna, Panurwa, and Meerpore, to the western descent near Sirohi, a space of nearly sixteen miles in a direct line, where 'hills over hills and Alps on Alps' arise, from the ascent at Oodipoor to the descent to Marwar." "The Aravulli and its subordinate hills are rich both in mineral and metallic products; and as stated in the annals of Mewar, to the latter alone can be attributed the resources which enabled is family soht long to struggle against superior power, and to raise those magnificent structures which would do honour to the most potent kingdoms of the West." The tin mines of Mewar were once very productive, and yielded, it is asserted, no inconsiderable portion of silver; but the caste of miners is extinct, and political reasons during the Mogul domination led to the concealment of such sources of wealth. Copper of a very fine description is likewise abundant, and supplies the currency; and the chief of Saloombra even coins, by sufferance, from the mines on his own estate. Soorma, or oxide of antimony, is found on the western frontier. The garnet, amethystine quartz, rock crystal, the chrysolite, and inferior kinds of the emerald family, are all to be found within Mewar; and though I have seen no specimen decidedly valuable, the Rana has often told me that, according to tradition, his native hills contained every species of mineral wealth."

The lecturer then went on to give a description of Mount Aboo, now accessible to people from Bombay, and presenting similar, or greater, advantages than Matheran or Mahableshwar. The description of this historic mountain was in effect this. Aboo, the highest mountain between the Himalayas and Neilgherries, is 5,600 feet above the sea level, and must be regarded as an invaluable sanitarium for Rajputana and Guzerat. In shape it is long and narrow, the length at the top being about fourteen miles, and the breadth from two to four miles only. The natural features of Aboo are bold, the slopes being extremely precipitous, especially on the western and northern sides. On the east and south the outline is more broken up into spurs, with deep valleys between. The traveller, when ascending the mountain, can hardly fail to be impressed with the grand and beautiful scenery. The gigantic blocks of syenite rocks, towering along the crest of the hill, are especially striking, in many cases being so weatherworn as to present most fanciful and weird shapes, while in others they appear so slightly balanced as likely to fall at any time. The scenery on the plateau of Aboo is soft and romantic rather than grand, but it is very beautiful of its kind. The constant succession of the hills and valleys, with occasional peeps over the distant plains, and the black and grey tints of the curious and grotesquely-shaped rocks, contrasting with the varied greens of the trees and shrubs—all combine to form a most charming landscape scenery. These natural beauties have, however, been much marred where the hills have been cleared of trees and shrubs, thus imparting a sombre and barren appearance to the otherwise bright country. It is during, and just after the rainy season, that Aboo wears its most charming aspect, for then there are streams everywhere and ferns abound. The only tank of any importance is the Mukki Talao, a fine sheet of water, about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, situated close to the civil station at the south-west corner of Aboo. While speaking of the flora of Aboo, the lecturer remarked that there are many varieties of beautiful flowers and plants which might well be introduced here by those who had gardens. If Bombay was found too low for their cultivation, they might be made to adorn the gardens of Poona, Khandalla, and Matheran. The lecturer then gave an account of Ajmeer, its beautiful Ghompra mosques built out of the spoils of many Hindoo temples, its fine houses, its picturesque lake. He also gave statistics of the numerous small irrigatiom works, both in Ajmeer and Mairwarra, which were constructed by Colonel Dixon, and were most successful. Colonel Dixon's hundreds of tanks changed what was before a sterile and barren territory within twelve years into a fertile country. Much of this kind of water-storage, Mr. Wood observed, might with success and advantage be carried out in the Western Ghauts. When describing the peaceful and beautiful appearance of the Ara Saugor lake, Mr. Wood referred to the aquatic birds skimming about on its surface—which are carefully defended from molestation—and said lovers of Burns might thereby be reminded of his lines "On Scaring some Wildfowl":—

> I'm truly sorry man's dominion
> Hath broken Nature's social union,
> And justifies that ill opinion
> Ye' formed o' me.

In approaching his remarks on the City of Jeypore, with which he concluded his address, Mr. Wood said it might seem as if the rulers of the State, and the Political Officers associated with them, had sought to show how to—

> Link Menu's age of Thought
> With Fulton's age of Steam.

The lecturer remarked that the people of Jeypore, though priding themselves on superior caste, seemed very much like the Japanese in their readiness to adopt the civilized arts. He described the water-works that supply the city, and spoke of the many public works carried out successfully by Major S. Jacob, the Engineer of the State. He also described the ancient and desolate city of Amber. The lecturer concluded by giving a description of the Mayo College and its handsome associated buildings, the whole erected in honour of the illustrious Viceroy whose name it bears, for the sons of Rajpoot princes. The lecture was illustrated by the sketch-map of Rajpootana outlined on the black-board, and by another showing the course of the rivers and position of the mountain ranges of the province. On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. Duxbury, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wood for the address.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Band, 4th K. O., Esplanade Band-stand, this evening.
Lecture by Mr. Kavasjee D. Naigamvala, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m.
Bible and Tract Societies Meeting, Bible Society's Rooms, 8 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Robinson Crusoe," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Coromel Moria, from Colombo. Yesterday:—Rosetta (s), Southampton; Coconada (s), Kurrachee; Prior (s), Tyne.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Culna (s), to Galle; Muriel (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion 4th (The King's Own) Royals at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

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| Grand Finale from La Favorita | | Donizetti. |
| Barcarole | Fischerlied | Lange. |
| Valse | Gagliostro | Strauss. |
| Grand Selection from Il Don Giovanni | | Mozart. |
| Quadrille | Pietro Il Grande | Jullien. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POPULAR LECTURE.—The second lecture on "Sound," by Mr. Kavasji D. Naigamvala, in connection with the Gujrati Dnyan Prasarak Society, will be delivered to-day at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m.

A JOINT meeting of the Bible and Tract Societies will be held in the Bible Society's rooms at 8 this evening, when reports of the operations of the two societies during the past year will be submitted. Among others, Dr. Murray Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Squires are expected to address the meeting. We are requested to state that the attendance of the public is cordially invited.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cosmo entered the dock on Sunday, and left yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Shaik Essub Shaik Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of assaulting Bhima, woman, on the night previous at Kharra Talao, and was fined Rs. 10.

A VAGRANT.—Douglas Moll, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. M. G. Ranade at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th March, was 50 feet and 2 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 50 feet and 8 tenths.

KELVAMAHIM.—Rao Saheb Moro Anna Dandeker has opened an almshouse at Kelvamahim for poor men of the talooka, where a large number of them are now daily supplied with food by him.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Bulwant Raojee, foujdar of Kurjut, has, we learn, been appointed to act as an inspector of police for the Cullian division of the Tanna district during the absence of Mr. Casum Khan, who has gone on leave for two months.

A NEW ROAD.—It is under contemplation to make a pucka road between Johar and Gunjar, a distance of thirty miles, the cost of which will be paid by the Johar State. Gunjar is a mahul of that State, and is about five miles east of the railway station of Dhanoo.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Bajia Rama, a lad about 13 years of age, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft of linseed and gunny-bags, from the grain-stores at the Elphinstone Bunder. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—The proprietor of this circus invites the inmates of the orphan asylums and the children of St. John's School, Dadur, to what is described as the "grand and brilliant" performance to be given on Wednesday evening. Signor Chiarini publishes a very attractive programme for the ensuing week.

THEFT.—Isaac Moore, a West Indian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing five currency notes, of the value of Rs. 60, belonging to John Weir, another West Indian, and a comrade of defendant's, who resided with him in a house at Balloo Syrangstreet. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the G. T. Hospital on view of the body of Shewram Manappa, who died from injuries he received on the 14th instant at the Fort Press, Colaba. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by dislocation of the spine, the result of a bale of gunny-bags accidentally falling upon him."

THEFT AT FALKLAND-ROAD DHURUMSALLA.—Moolchund Muncheram, a resident of Ahmedabad, at present residing at the Falkland-road Dhurumsalla, reported to the police on Sunday last that a companion named Mahomed Ali had absconded, taking with him sundry gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 530, belonging to complainant. A search is being made for the accused.

MURDERS.—Sorabjee Limjibhoy, of Tarapool, who was charged with the murder of his servant at Aina, in the Native State of Johar, was tried by the Divisional Magistrate of Bassein last week and committed to the Court of Sessions at Tanna.—Shumshoo, son of Coka, a jamindar of Chichnee, was tried by Mr. Loch, Magistrate, first class, at Wangaon, on Thursday last, for the murder of his mistress Khooba, and was sent to take his trial at the Court of Sessions of the Tanna district.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Shaik Mahomed Sulliman, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of house-breaking and theft of rice belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character named Sunwar Moonwar Khan was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a box containing sundry articles, consisting of cash, silver-dust, eye-glasses, penknife, &c., valued at Rs. 10, the property of Khemjee Chotoo. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Raihmutt Khan Goolab Khan, aged 60 years, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Baboola Tank. Deceased, it appears, had been suffering from fever for the last six months. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.—On the day of the marriage of her son, the wife of Bulwant Raoji, vakeel of the Court of the Subordinate Magistrate at Bandora, committed suicide by drowning herself in a well, on Sunday last. An inquest was held by the foujdar of the town, with the result that it was found the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity.

DEFAMATION.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Mahomed Seetabkhan was convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade on a charge of defamation preferred against him by Syud Shaw Mahomed. The defamation was in respect of a letter that defendant wrote and sent to complainant. It was a scurrilous and abusive letter in which the female relations of complainant, his wife, sister, mother, and maternal aunt, are charged with having behaved in a scandalous manner, and the complainant's character is impugned in consequence of his relationship with them. The defendant appears to have written this letter to the complainant with a view to deter complainant from publishing some statement regarding the defendant that he was not a Syud, as he claimed to be, but a Pathan only, and a threat was also held out to him that if he did not desist, the writer of the letter would publish the scandals in regard to the complainant's female relations. His Worship sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE.—Maclean's "Guide to Bombay; Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive" (G. Street), is compiled by Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, and makes its appearance in a second edition, which is a great improvement in many ways upon the first.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

## HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before Mr. Justice MELVILL and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

### REVERSAL OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS VS. CHINTAMON GOVIND PARANJPE.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the prisoner by Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Sessions Judge of Tanna, for the murder of his adoptive father. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant argued the case on behalf of the prisoner; and their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in giving the judgment of the court, said.—This case presents even more than ordinary difficulties which this court always encounters in dealing with cases in which the conviction rests almost entirely on retracted confessions, and in which the assessors have differed from the Session Judge. The case for the prosecution is that the prisoner Chintamon and the second accused, Dhondu, who has been acquitted, conspired to murder Govind, the adoptive father of Chintamon. In pursuance of this conspiracy, Chintamon left Revadanda on or about the 22nd September, 1880, saying that he was going to Dewas, near Indore. Instead of proceeding direct to Dewas, Chintamon remained in Bombay till the 28th, on the night of which day he returned secretly to Revadanda, and there, shortly after midnight, he and Dhondu murdered the old man as he lay asleep in his veranda. Then before daylight Chintamon decamped and went to Bombay, from which place he proceeded to Dewas, where he was arrested on the 10th October. It is also alleged that, with the view of establishing an *alibi*, Chintamon caused to be posted at Dewas, on the 30th September, a letter addressed to Dhondu, announcing his arrival at Dewas on the 27th, the day before the murder. The case for the defence is that Chintamon really arrived at Dewas on the 27th September, and remained there until his arrest on the 10th October. Three witnesses have been called by the prosecution to prove that they met Chintamon in the vicinity of Revadanda before day-light on the night of the murder. This kind of evidence is forthcoming in almost every case of murder, and we always regard it with great suspicion. In the present case it is of the smallest possible value. Of the three witnesses, No. 11 can only say that he passed a man in the dark, who, in reply to a question, said that he was a villager; and from his voice he thought that the man was Chintamon. This evidence, as the Session Judge says, is very slight. Witness No. 13 was discredited by the Session Judge, and with reason, his evidence being "marred by contradictions so as to render it worthless." The third witness, Ragho Kal Naik, was believed by the Session Judge; but his statements in the Sessions Court and before the magistrate are discrepant on a most material point; and it further appears that this witness is a brother-in-law of the discredited witness No. 13. It is certainly strange that these two near relatives should have met Chintamon in different places on the same night; and the discredit which attaches to the witness No. 13 necessarily casts some suspicion on the similar story told by his brother-in-law. Witness No. 12 is said to have mentioned what he saw to Mahadev, witness No. 24, from whom the police are said to have derived their information; but no question was put to Mahadev on this point. It would have been satisfactory to ascertain from the police diary when the witnesses Nos. 11, 12, and 13 first made any statements on the subject; but the chief constable, witness No. 44, who was called for the defence, did not produce his diary in the Sessions Court, and could only make rather vague statements from recollection. In cases of such importance as the present, and especially in cases in which imputations of manufacturing evidence have been made against the police, it is always desirable that the police officer, who made the investigation should bring his diary into court, and be able to state accurately the time at which, and the circumstances under which, the first information was given by the different witness. The head constable, witness No. 42, who was called for the defence, stated that on the 29th September, the day after the murder, he obtained information that Chintamon had returned to Revadanda during the night; and he thought that the information had been given to him by Ragho Kal Naik, witness No. 12. It is, however, quite clear from the report (exhibit No. 43) made by the head constable on the 29th that he had not then received any such information, and that his suggestion that Chintamon had been engaged in the murder was made upon pure speculation. It was known that there had been bad feeling between Chintamon and the deceased; and it was naturally conjectured that he had been concerned in the murder. There are certainly strong *á priori* grounds for supposing that Chintamon had something to do with planning the murder; but the case for the prosecution itself shows that the other two accused persons, Dhondu and Durgabai, also had motives for the crime, though perhaps less strong than those of Chintamon; and it is of course quite possible that the murder was committed by Dhondu without any actual assistance from Chintamon. Indeed, it is not very easy to understand why, if such an elaborate plot was devised for averting all suspicion from Chintamon, it should have been necessary for Chintamon to return to Revadanda at all, or to take any part in the murder. Dhondu could have required no assistance to murder an old man of 70 as he lay asleep; and therefore the only reason for requiring Chintamon to return must have been that he should run his share of the risk. But this seems inconsistent with the character of the plot, the object of which appears to have been to divert all suspicion from Chintamon, and to leave Dhondu to bear all the risk. On the 2nd October Ramabai, the wife of Chintamon, a girl of 13, was taken by the police before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker, a first-class magistrate; and she then made a statement to the effect that Chintamon had returned to his house on the night of the murder. To this statement she adhered before the committing magistrate, Mr. Courtenay, but retracted it in the Sessions Court, alleging that it had been extorted from her by the ill-treatment of the police. On the 15th October Chintamon was brought in custody to Alibagh, and the police then obtained from the magistrate, Mr. Anandrao Bhasker, permission to keep him in custody for a week, with the object of obtaining further evidence. Previously, on the 13th October, the police had obtained from Dhondu (not from the Dead-letter Office, as the Session Judge supposes) the letter exhibit No. 38, which has been already referred to as having been posted at Dewas on the 30th September. Dhondu was apparently arrested on the same day. On the 19th October Chintamon was taken before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker, and he then made a confession in which, however, he tried to throw the chief part of the guilt on Dhondu. When taken before Mr. Courtenay, the committing magistrate, Chintamon retracted the confession on the 29th October, alleging ill-treatment by the police; and he made a detailed statement describing all his movements between the 22nd September and the 10th October in precisely the same way as he has since described them in his defence. On the 30th October he again volunteered to confess; and on his confession before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker being read over to him, he declared that it was true. On the 5th November he made some further self-criminating statements. On the 11th December, when the case was committed, he again retracted his confession and gave the names of witnesses to establish an *alibi*. In the Sessions Court he adhered to his denial of his guilt and called his witnesses, who gave very strong evidence in his favour. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case, it is almost impossible to believe that the confessions made by Chintamon were altogether voluntary. Here we have a man taking the most elaborate precautions to avoid detection. If the case for the prosecution be true, he had most cleverly contrived to make it appear that he was in Central India on the night of the murder. He had had a letter posted at Dewas with this object, and had prepared evidence of an unusually strong character to establish an *alibi*. He had witnesses of good position and character ready to come down from Central India and swear that he was there at the time of the murder. Yet with all these advantages in his favour, we are told that he voluntarily abandoned them and made a full confession of his guilt. Such conduct is so inconsistent as to be almost incredible. When we put the matter thus to the Public Prosecutor and asked him for his explanation, he could only suggest that Chintamon had confessed under the influence of remorse; but this is not consistent with the circumstance of his retractation of his confession. On the whole, we cannot entertain any doubt that some inducement was brought to bear upon Chintamon to make him confess, and we believe that what he himself on one occasion stated was the truth, viz., that he was induced to confess, not because he was ill-treated, but because he was told that his wife had already made a statement to the effect that he had returned to Revadanda on the night of the murder. We have little doubt that what was said to him was something of this kind. "Here is your wife, who has sworn that you were at Revadanda on the night of the murder. Here are witnesses who are ready to swear that they saw you on that night. It is useless for you to deny it, and you had better make a clean breast of it." It is not difficult to believe that Chintamon was in this manner induced to make the confession,—implicating himself, but throwing the greater share of the blame on Dhondu. If this supposition be correct, as we have little doubt that it is, a confession so induced would be irrelevant, even if it were true. Whether the confessions in this case are true, it is extremely difficult to decide. It is remarkable that, although Chintamon has accused Dhondu of the murder, Dhoudu has never retaliated by stating that Chintamon returned to Revadanda on the night of the murder. The confessions themselves are by no means free from improbabilities and contradictions. It is difficult to believe that the murderers would have gone to the scene of the murder, taking a gunny-bag with them, but no weapon, and trusting to find a weapon on the spot. We may remark on this point that the Session Judge observes that the crowbar with which the murder was committed was identified as belonging to the deceased; but there was no evidence on the point, so far as we have been able to discover. Again, the story told by Chintamon of his going to the railway-station in Bombay and finding a stranger going to Dewas, who consented to post his letter for him, is exceedingly improbable. His account of his movements given in his second confession of the 30th October is not consistent with his previous statement, nor with the probabilities of the case. If he took part in the murder, it is almost certain that he would have gone straight to Indore afterwards, and he would not have lingered in Bombay for three or four days. Chintamon's statement that the sound made by the murdered man was like the cry of a goat being slaughtered curiously agrees with the description of the witness by whom the sound was heard. It is hardy likely that several persons would hit upon the same simile for describing a sound, and the coincidence in the terms of the description rather suggests that the description was derived from the same source. Some of the points above touched upon are, taken by themselves, of little importance; but taken together, they create doubts as to the truth of the confessions; and if doubt attaches to the confessions of Chintamon, it equally attaches to the retracted statement made by his wife Rama before the magistrate. But the really strong evidence to invalidate the confessions is the evidence, already alluded to, called to establish an *alibi*. The Session Judge has discredited the evidence because it is irreconcileable with the confessions, and because he believes the confessions. The assessors have reversed the argument, and concluded that the confessions are untrue, because they are irreconcileable with the evidence as to the *alibi*, which they believe. The evidence as to the *alibi* is certainly extremely strong, and it is difficult to find any sufficient ground for disbelieving it. We cannot concur with the Session Judge in thinking that there was any improbability in the witnesses recollecting the dates. Keshavrao, witness No. 39, was returning from leave when he encountered Chintamon; and the date of return from leave would naturally fix itself on the memory. Moreover, the Session Judge has omitted to notice that witnesses Nos. 39 and 40 were examined on the 10th October, when Chintamon was arrested, and therefore only a fortnight after his alleged arrival, so that there could be no difficulty in the witnesses at that time stating the date of his arrival with the fullest confidence. The third witness, No. 41, the Dewan of Dewas, is a man of very high position; and we do not feel impelled to the same conclusion as that formed by the Session Judge, viz., that he has given false evidence in order to preserve the life of a Brahmin. No doubt almost all evidence in this country must be received with some suspicion;—but weighing the evidence for the *alibi* against the confessions, we feel it impossible to say that the assessors were wrong in thinking that the balance inclined in favour of the prisoner. For these reasons we are of opinion that the conviction and sentence cannot with safety be upheld, and we reverse them accordingly. The preliminary enquiry in this case was very carefully made by Mr. Courtenay; and he is deserving of praise for the pains which he took to satisfy himself that the confession of Chintamon was voluntarily made. We would, however, observe that it would have been more satisfactory if he had allowed Chintamon to make an entirely fresh statement on the 30th October instead of merely reading to him his statement before Mr. Anandrao Bhasker, and asking him if it was true. In such cases it is very desirable to test the value of statements made on different occasions, by taking them fully and in detail, and seeing in what respects they agree and in what particulars they differ.

The sentence of death was reversed, and the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.

# BENGAL.

A HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION.—We learn from the *Bengal Times* that a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been subscribed in Dhaka and the neighbouring districts to the fund for the widow and children of the late Revd. Mr. Behr.

# MADRAS.

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS AGAINST THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Before Mr. Ponnusawmy Pillay, Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Dunhill appeared for one Appasawmy Moodely and applied for a summons against Mr. T. Ramchendra Row, Assistant Commissioner of Police, on charges of insult and criminal intimidation. His Worship took down the complainant's depositions, and ordered the application to stand over for consultation.—*Madras Mail.*

A DILATORY BANK.—The Bank of Madras has a leisurely way of doing business which is sometimes annoying to people who are acquainted with the way in which things are done elsewhere, or wherever "time is money." Here in Madras if a man holds Government Securities on which a half-year's interest is due, and if he wants the interest, he has to send the paper to the Slow-Coach Institution in Popham's Broadway, and there to leave it for a fortnight or more. The promissory notes bear on the face of them the acknowledgment of the Government that the interest will be paid when due, but the arrangements of the Bank are so defective, or the functionaries stand in so much need of hurrying up, that the owner of the notes has to wait the convenience of the Bank for an unconscionable time. If the notes are shown to be held by respectable persons there should be no difficulty in paying the interest on demand.—*Madras Mail.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Commander A. E. Barlow, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with the English mails of the 4th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Rogers
Mr and Mrs Wigg and 4 daughters
2 Misses Partington
Dr Wigg
Mr Gordon
Mr Dickson and son
Mr and Mrs Edwards and 2 infants
Mr W F Burrows
Mr Paterson
Mr W J Rainham
Major and Mrs Owen and child
Mr W J Caton
Mrs Sinclair
Mrs Hamilton Smyth
Mr McMaster
Lieut-Col and Mrs Davis
Mr and Mrs Rose, infant, 2 children, and E. F. Servant
Madame Coates and infant
Captain Almond
Miss Herbert & Maid
Mr C Ray
Mr J Beal
Lieut Comd. Roldero
Mr G Vaughan
Sergt Master & Mrs Tailor Waterfield
Dr A L Adams
Miss Scott
Martha Elford
Eliza Hill
Major Barker
Mr H Russell
Lieut W H B Morris

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs. Brown
Miss Wylie
Mr J Nutter
Mr and Mrs T R Grant
Dr and Mrs Cleghorn
Mr W Holland
Brig Gl Hughes
Maj H A Lewes
Mr and Mrs Larsen

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Miss Mayne
Major and Mrs H C Marsh 2 Infants, and E F Servant
Mr Byramjee Shapoorjee
Mr E G Sella
Mr E Frevogel
Lieut-Col Walsh

FROM MALTA.—Baron d' Boccard

FROM ADEN.

Abdool Hubib
Mr. H C Herbert and servant
Mrs Goveya, infant and servant
Dhunyee Fairan
4 men, 1 woman, and 1 child
F Navona
Abdool and one friend
Culuno

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 26TH FEB. TO 4TH MARCH INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Drawing Room on Friday at Buckingham Palace. On Saturday Her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle.

The Queen gave a State Banquet on Monday at Windsor Castle, in honour of the marriage of Prince William of Prussia.

In the House of Lords on Monday the protection to Person and Property (Ireland) Bill was read a first time. On Tuesday Lord Spencer moved the second reading of the Protection to Person and Property (Ireland) Bill. Earl Beaconsfield supported the second reading, believing that the Bill was absolutely necessary, but he regretted that some such measure had not been adopted at an earlier period. Earl Granville thought remedial measures for Ireland had not reached their desired end, and that England still owed a heavy debt to Ireland for past misgovernment. After a few remarks from other Peers the second reading was agreed to. On Wednesday the House met for a few minutes, and the Bill was read a third time and passed. At a later hour the Royal assent was given by Commission to the Bill. Last night the Earl of Lytton brought forward his motion deprecating the abandonment of Kandahar. A very long debate followed, in which Lords Enfield, Waveney, Chelmsford, Donoughmore, Derby, and other Peers continued the debate until after midnight, when it was adjourned until to-day.

In the House of Commons on Friday, after some discussion as to the arrangements for public business, the adjourned debate on the Irish Protection Bill was resumed by Lord G. Hamilton, who blamed the Government for not calling Parliament together at an earlier period, to which charge Mr. Forster replied. The debate was continued for some hours, and Mr. M'Carthy's amendment was negatived after a division and the third reading was carried by 303 to 46. Mr. O'Connor renewed the debate on the question that the Bill do pass, but the speaker intervening, an immediate division was taken, and the House decided to pass the Bill by 281 to 36. On Monday, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. O'Dounel interposed with a resolution, which was eventually negatived by 85 to 18. Mr. M'Coan then raised the question of the paucity of Roman Catholic magistrates in Ireland, upon which subject several Irish members spoke and protracted the discussion until after midnight, when the House adjourned. On Tuesday Lord Hartington moved urgency for the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which was agreed to by 395 to 37. Sir W. Harcourt having stated the nature and the necessity for the Bill, Mr. O'Donnell moved its rejection, and the debate was continued for some hours, and was eventually stopped by the intervention of the Speaker, who was supported by 200 to 22 votes. Another division was taken on the introduction of the Bill, but it was agreed to by 188 to 26. On Wednesday Mr. M'Carthy opposed the second reading of the Bill and the consequent debate occupied the entire sitting. Last night the debate on the Arms Bill was resumed and was continued with great warmth by several Irish members, including Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy. The last-named was, on the motion of Mr. Gladstone, named by the Speaker, and was suspended from attendance in the House for the remainder of the evening. At 10 o'clock a motion to adjourn the debate was made, and, despite the resistance of Irish members, was carried on a division. Mr. Childers then made his statement on Army organization, which, with the consequent desultory discussion, occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., addressed a meeting on Sunday at Borrisokane, Tipperary, and declared that the Land agitation would be carried on despite the Coercion Act. He advised the people to continue to "Boycott" any man who took a farm from which a previous tenant had been evicted.

Mr. John Hearne, land agent for Mr. de Montmorency, was fired at and dangerously wounded close to his residence at Ballinrobe.

A party of armed men visited the house of Mr. G. Scott, barony constable, at Ballina, Mayo, on Monday night, and fired several shots at him through the bed-room window. Mr. Scott and his servant returned the fire and, it is believed, wounded one man.

The polling in East Cumberland on Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. G. Howard, the Liberal candidate and former member, by a majority of 30 over Mr. James Lowther.

A Supplement to Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a list of appointments to the Order of the Bath, conferred upon officers for service during the late Afghan war.

General James Butler who served at Waterloo, died on Saturday, aged 86, from the effects of an accident. Mr. James Tennant, for many years Professor of Geology at King's College, London, died last week, aged 73. Mr. A. Smollett, formerly M. P. for Dumbartonshire, died on Friday.

A collision between two trains occurred on Saturday at Dalston Junction of the North London Railway. Many passengers were more or less injured, and one gentleman has since died.

An explosion of gunpowder occurred on Saturday at Broomside Colliery, near Durham, killing one man and injuring another.

A steamer, the largest ever built excepting the Great Eastern, the Servia, of 8,500 tons, intended for the Cunard American service, was launched on Tuesday on the Clyde.

A robbery of diamonds, valued at £10,000, was effected a few days since from the shop of Mr. Wright, a jeweller, in Great Russel-street.

Some men quarrelled in a railway train leaving Liverpool for Manchester on Sunday night, and one man was fatally stabbed, his assailant escaping.

The colliers' strike in South Yorkshire and Lancashire is drawing to a close, many of the men having returned to work. The military have been withdrawn from the colliery districts.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Genl. Sir G. P. Colley; General J. A. Butler, Gren. Guards; Maj.-Genl. R. B. Macleod, 21st Hussars; Major G. E. Blew, Bo. Ret.; Sir J. M. Macleod, K. C. S. I.; Sir G. W. Denys, Bart.; General Cashmore; Rev. Sir G. W. Craufurd, late Chaplin E. I. Co.; Capt. W. Howorth, R. N.; O. H. Clark, late Mysore Commission; Professor Jas. Tennant, F. G. S.

THERE is still no positive information as to the intentions of the Porte with respect to the Greek question. Councils are held daily at Constantinople, but no communication has yet been addressed to the Ambassadors.

The foreign diplomatic representatives at Athens have urged the Greek Government to abstain from warlike demonstrations, to which the Premier has assented, but requested the Powers to use their efforts to obtain the fulfilment of the provisions of the Berlin Conference.

The marriage of Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was celebrated on Sunday at Berlin with much pomp and with great public festivities.

The entrance of M. Victor Hugo upon his 80th year was made on Sunday last the occasion of a great popular demonstration in Paris.

Mr. Parnell has had an interview with the Archbishop of Paris, but the nature of the conversation has not been stated. Mr. Parnell also had an interview yesterday with Marshal MacMahon.

The Italian papers complain vehemently of the French Government in seeking to obtain political supremacy in Tunis.

Another military disaster has occurred in Natal. On Saturday night Sir G. Colley, with a force of 680 men, left the camp at Mount Prospect and took possession of the Spitzkop, which commanded the Boer position at Laing's Nek. The Boers attacked the British force of about 350 men the next morning, but were repulsed until 1 p.m., when the latter were compelled to retire under a heavy fire, which caused great loss of officers and men. Sir G. Colley was killed. Sir Evelyn Wood has assumed the chief command.

The Boers attacked Wakkerstroom a few days since, but were repulsed with some loss.

The Free State Volksraad has passed a resolution deprecating the action of the Cape Government in prohibiting the importation of ammunition into the Free State, and requesting the President to appeal to the British Government against this as a breach of the Convention.

The German and Dutch press, commenting on the renewed failure of the British arms to overcome the Boers, urge the intervention of their respective Governments with a view to obtaining for the insurgents the independence they claim.

The opposition of the Banking interest in the United States to the Funding Bill led to a financial crisis last week, which, however, has since subsided. The Bill, after protracted debate, has been passed by the House with the amendments introduced by the Senate. There is, however, some doubt whether the President will not veto the Bill.

The Customs revenue of Canada for the last month shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of last year.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. T.K. Cunliffe, B. Uncov.
Mr. A. Stoddard, B. Uncov.
Capt. R. J. H. Wyllie, B.S.C.
Capt. W. H. Johnstone, R. Eng.
Cond. M. Carew, B.
Cond. J. Williams, B.
Lieut.-Col. H. St. M. Wynch, M. S. C.
Major F.M. Onslow, M. Cav.
Sub.-Cond. H. Hann, M.
Vet. Surg. J. H. Cox, 4th P. W. O. Light Cav.
Mr. J. H. Grant, Bo. C. S.
Lieut.-Gen. J. Forbes, C. B., Bo. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Drummond, Bo. S. C.
Major A. J. Doig, Bo. S. C.
Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, Bo. S. C.
Cond. F. Perks, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. Goddard, B. Uncov., 2 mo.
Major-Gen. F. R. Maunsell, C. B., R. B. Engr., 1 mo.
Major C. E. Bates, B. S. C., 6 mo.
Surg.-Major A. D. Campbell, M. D., B., 6 mo.
Surg. L. R. Dawson, M. D., B., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. Dawson, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. Mackay, B. Uncov.
Major-Genl. F. R. Maunsell, C. B., R. B. Eng.
Major C. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C. S. I., R. B. Eng.
Brig.-Gen. R. J. Hughes, B.
Capt. W. H. St. B. Browne, B. S. C.
Major W. G. Cumming, R. M. Eng.
Capt. F. T. Powis, M. Inf.

## THE NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE *Times* city article of the 4th instant had the following regarding the issue of the New French Loan:—Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs that Rentes showed such a buoyancy to-day as has not been witnessed for some time. Five per Cents. rose 38c., Three per Cents. 95c., and Redeemable Three per Cents., 85c., thus regaining at a leap all that had been lost during a month past. The chief subject of speculation was, of course, the Redeemable Three per Cents. That the belief in the imminence of a new loan should produce a rise seems curious. It must, however, be remembered that for some time back everything in the market had been rising except Rentes, and that there had been a fall of 1f. in the Redeemable Three per Cents. in consequence of the issue rumours since this time last month. The issue had evidently been discounted. As soon as it had been sufficiently discounted there ceased to exist any reason why Rentes should not follow the general tendency. To this it must be added that to-day the expected loan was negotiated outside the market, without any details being known, at from 1f. 50c. to 2f. 25c. premium, a fact which was not likely to produce depression. The most curious thing in all this is that no particulars whatever were known, except, perhaps, to a very limited number, for even the evening papers do not contain any information on the subject, nor indeed, will anything be officially announced, according to good sources of information, till about the 14th instant. The facts are as follows:—The Government has decided that the loan shall consist of 103,000,000f. and be issued at 82f. 50c. on the 24th instant, the subscription taking place by instalments so as not to overweight the market all at once. The price of 82f. 50c.—although at a higher price the loan would certainly be taken up with avidity—is a great advance on the price of the issue in 1878. The Government at that time offered 41,450,000f. at 80f. 50c.; 12,700,000f. were sent to the Departments to be offered through the Government agents, but the Redeemable being then at 80f. 47c. only some 30,000f. were disposed of. The Minister of Finance afterwards issued the remainder at the average price of the previous day. The last portion of that loan was sold on the Bourse at 79f. 75c. The Redeemable Three per Cents. close to-day at 85f. 90c. and the issue price of the coming loan, 82f. 50c., was that of the Five per Cents. in 1871.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.**

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale Room No. 4, Medow and Forbes Street, by order of the Official Assignee, Juke J. de Cruz and other Insolvents, articles of household furniture, piano, &c.
Also clocks, filters, paint, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

ON THURSDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold by their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
5 Cases colored prints.
5 Bales grey shirtings.
A quantity of silk and silk piece goods.
By order of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Morarjee Valljee.

| | |
|---|---|
| MV 9460 | 6-10—5 bales lamas. |
| MV 9471 | 1-3—1 case cotton trousering. |
| B. B. & C. 9679 | 1—1 case shot silk. |

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY,**
APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF CROTONS.

Messrs. BENETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION a choice and rare collection of Crotons comprising over (60) sixty of the newest varieties known. By the kind permission of the Municipal Commissioner, the sale will be held on the Terrace in front of the Victoria and Albert Museum in the Victoria Gardens in the coming of FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock. The plants will be on view on Wednesday and Thursday and catalogues will be ready on Thursday morning, the 24th instant.

INCOMPARABLE BULL WHISKY.

A chance to the consumers of Scotch Whisky. To be sold by public auction at our rooms on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M.—2 quarter casks and ten or more dozen in boxes. Sold retail in Calcutta, Rs. 48 per dozen. Offers will also be taken in quantities in quarter casks.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also on the same day at 6-30 a.m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, dracenas, ferns, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery, and glassware, a mahogany grand square paino, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

## NOTICES.

**FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE.** Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

**FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS,** comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

**ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.**

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.
No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

**P. GRANT & SON,**
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY, Limited.

RECOMMEND to Contractors, Miners, Pit Sinkers, Quarrymen, and others their
TONITE OR COTTON POWDER
As being the safest, cheapest, and strongest of all explosives. TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-Glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Agents.

ASBESTOS.

THE undersigned offer for sale
YARN PACKING ⅛" to 1½" diameter of pure Asbestos plaited by machinery. The best and most durable packing ever produced. Weight about 5 oz. per foot of 1" diameter.
ASBESTOS MILLBOARD 1/16" to ½" thick of superior strength and purity.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
34, Elphinstone Circle.

**SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,**
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

**INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.**
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.**

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

**FRASER AND MILLER.**

CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

WE are prepared to undertake the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of ENGINES, BOILERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS and any description of IRON WORK under our immediate personal supervision.
We have a large stock of patterns for ornamental castings, pillars, railings, &c., on stock, of which castings can be made at shortest notice.
We have in stock among others the following:—
Chatwin's stock and dies in boxes.
Entwisle and Kenyon's patent sudden grip vices for engineers and carpenters.
Dudgeon's tube expanders.
Morse' patent twist drills.
New and second-hand boilers from 15 to 40 H. P.
New and second-hand engine from 1 to 30 H. P., by different makers.
Buckley's patent pistons, rings and springs.
Howard's ploughs suitable for India.
Phosphor, bronze, ingots, bars and sheets.
Boiler test pumps.
Richmond and Chander's patent bone crushers.
Hydraulic pumps, valves, pipes and fittings.
Kinghorn and Co.'s patent metalic valves for air and circulating pumps.
A new Tangye's patent Soho 10 H. P. engine.
A second-hand 5 ton crane in thorough repairs.
Angle, tee and bar iron plates, &c., corrugated and galvanized sheets.
PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON MONTHLY CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.
Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)**

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 4 „

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed ............ at 4 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 2½ do.
All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

REG. MURRAY, Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

## HOTELS.

**KHANDALLA.**

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS: Rs 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

**ENGLISH HOTEL,**
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well known Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh, and COOL and AGREEABLE in HOT SEASON.

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**CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.**
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per doz. Qts. | 2 doz. Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Carte Blanche, dry | Rs. 36 0 | Rs. 38 0 |
| Cabinet India, very dry | „ 42 | „ 44 0 |
| Goldlack, extra dry | „ 50 0 | „ 52 0 |

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.
Rheingold .. .. Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | from 13 0 | to 16 0 |
| Moselblümchen | 15 0 | |
| Niersteiner | 15 0 | |
| Brauneberger | 19 0 | |
| Hochheimer | from 19 0 | to 22 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | 22 0 | |
| Josefshöfer | 27 8 | |
| Rüdesheimer | 26 12 | |
| Rosenberg | 31 8 | |
| Steinberger | 31 8 | |
| Scharzhofberger | 39 8 | |
| Johannisberger | 40 0 | |

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Haut Sauternes | Rs. 21 0 |
| Chtâeau Yquem | „ 45 0 |

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. | 2 doz. Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Médoc | 11 0 | 14 0 |
| St. Estèphe | 12 0 | 15 0 |
| Haut Canon | 14 0 | 17 0 |
| Margaux | 16 0 | 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| „ Mouton Rothschild | 35 0 | .. |
| „ Lafite | 44 0 | .. |

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—

| | |
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| Red Bars | Rs. 25 |
| Gold „ | „ 30 |

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .. Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F | Rs. 11 per barrel | lbs. each | |
| F F | 11-8 do. | do. | |
| F F F | 12 do. | do. | |
| F | lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs. | | |
| F F | do. 9 | do. | |
| F F F | do. 10 | do. | |
| F ½ | do. 10 | do. | |
| F F | do. 10 | do. | |
| F F F | do. 11 | do. | |

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

**PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.**

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.
There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

**ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.**
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carrie its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

## NOTICES.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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DIGEST of all the CASES decided by the PRIVY COUNCIL and OTHER COURTS in ENGLAND, relating to INDIAN LAW with Index of Cases, and Tables of Cases Followed, Dissented from, Reversed, Overruled, and Remarked upon, by REGINALD BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. Price not to exceed Rs. 20. Orders registered at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

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CASH PRICE LIST
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ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

IN THE PRESS.

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BY arrangements with the owners of the copywright, this work is being re-printed. The reprint is a *fac simile* of the work, as originally published by Messrs. STEVENS and SONS, and consists of 14 volumes Royal Octavo, on good paper. Each volume will be either in paper covers or bound in half calf with canvas. It is issued in MONTHLY VOLUMES; the first five volumes are now ready for delivery.

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In paper covers.................... per Vol. Rs. 11.
Half bound, law calf, canvas board with gilt letters.................... per Vol. Rs. 12.
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Rs. 14 and 15 per Volume, respectively.
The subscribers list was closed on the 31st December, 1880, but the time for registering subscribers is extended to 31st March, 1881. Intending subscribers are requested to register their names with the undersigned.
RICHMOND F. HAYES, Manager, *Examiner Press*, BANGALORE.
☞ Subscriptions payable in advance either in one sum for whole set, or on delivery of each volume.
Persons requiring odd copies will be supplied with the same at per Volume in Paper covers Rs. 18.
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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

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DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

*MONTHLY PUBLICATION.*

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THE
**INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1881,**
CONTAINS

*THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,*

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
*Indian Postage, 1 Anna.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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